

Annual Report

... of the ...

Public Health Department

of the City of Edinburgh

For the Year 1911

... By ...

A. Maxwell Williamson, M.D., B.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health



PRINTED BY

H. & J. PILLANS & WILSON, 86 HANOVER STREET

With

Dr Williamson's

Compliments.

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Department

of the City of Edinburgh

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

C O N T E N T S.

PART I.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	v
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - - - - -	xii
POPULATION - - - - -	1
Age and Sex Distribution, Diagram - - - - -	3
Occupied and Unoccupied Houses, Number of - - - - -	7
Population, Births and Deaths since 1861 - - - - -	8
BIRTHS - - - - -	9
Birth-Rate compared with other Towns - - - - -	10
MARRIAGES - - - - -	11
DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE - - - - -	12
Chart showing the Deaths in each Week - - - - -	<i>facing</i> 12
Deaths in Institutions - - - - -	14
Mortality with reference to Occupation - - - - -	15
Deaths and Death-Rates during last Ten Years - - - - -	16
Deaths, etc., in each Ward - - - - -	17
CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH-RATES AT CERTAIN AGE-PERIODS - - - - -	18
Influenza - - - - -	19
Puerperal Fever and Childbirth - - - - -	19
Tuberculous Diseases - - - - -	20
Cancer - - - - -	20
Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	21
„ Circulatory System - - - - -	21
„ Respiratory System - - - - -	21
„ Digestive System - - - - -	21
Deaths by Violence - - - - -	22
INFANTILE MORTALITY - - - - -	23
Causes of Death - - - - -	23
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS - - - - -	23
INFECTIOUS DISEASES - - - - -	27
Admissions to Hospital - - - - -	28
Notifications and Deaths in each Ward - - - - -	30
Percentage of Admissions to Notifications since 1890 - - - - -	31
Notifications and Case-Rates since 1880 - - - - -	32
Phthisis - - - - -	33
Enteric Fever - - - - -	41
Diphtheria - - - - -	41
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	44
Erysipelas - - - - -	47
Measles - - - - -	48
Whooping-Cough - - - - -	49
Chickenpox - - - - -	50
Other Diseases - - - - -	50
DISINFECTION - - - - -	51
RECEPTION HOUSE - - - - -	51
CITY MORTUARY - - - - -	52
INTERMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT - - - - -	52
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AT USHER INSTITUTE - - - - -	53
INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN - - - - -	53
CITY HOSPITAL - - - - -	54

PART II.

COW BYRES, INSPECTION OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
DAIRIES, INSPECTION OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
ICE-CREAM SHOPS, INSPECTION OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
WORKSHOPS,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
BAKEHOUSES,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
MEAT INSPECTION, REPORT ON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
SHOP HOURS ACT, PROCEEDINGS UNDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
HAIRDRESSERS' SALOONS, INSPECTION OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, PROCEEDINGS UNDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81

APPENDIX.

STREET INDEX SHOWING THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC., THROUGHOUT EACH WARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CITY CHAMBERS, *June* 1912.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the City and its public health administration during the year 1911.

A special interest attaches to the Statistics set forth in this Report as the Census of the population of the City was taken during the course of the year, and, therefore, it has been possible to make all statistical calculations upon the correct basis of an actual existing population. This fact attaches to the accompanying Report, and the figures contained in it possess a specially valuable interest.

As is well known the population is actually numbered upon one occasion every ten years, and all statistics prepared at periods intervening between one Census and another are calculated upon recognised methods of estimating the existing population at any particular date. Even the bases of these methods are subject to very evident and serious fallacies, and I have found it necessary on previous occasions in issuing my Annual Reports to direct attention to the importance of the adoption of some method by which a more frequent Census of the population could be placed in the hands of those upon whom the duty falls of issuing Health and other Statistics, and of drawing conclusions therefrom. If, indeed, such Statistics are to claim the importance which they appear to deserve, some rearrangement must speedily be made under which a correct population—which, after all, is the basis from which all calculations spring—may be made available to Public Health and other Authorities.

The importance of this becomes very evident, indeed, when the figures applicable to the health conditions of this City during the past year are taken into consideration.

According to the ordinary methods of calculation, the estimated population ought to have numbered 365,543, and in proportion all statistics since last Census, ten years ago, have been based upon such a rate of increase. The Census Returns, however, recently completed, show that the actual population has fallen very short indeed of that estimate,—so much so as to have largely vitiated the conclusions which have been based upon it. The population of the City is returned as being 320,769,—the enormous decrease on the estimate being due to many possible causes which are discussed more fully in the succeeding pages.

The General Death-rate in the City during the year, which under the old estimated population would have reached a rate of 12·7 per 1000, is found according to the actual existing population to be 14·4 per 1000. This is the lowest actual Death-rate that has ever fallen to be recorded in any previous Report which has been issued by the Department. Such a satisfactory condition of matters indicates very forcibly the splendid results of the activities in connection with Public Health matters which, within recent times, have characterised your Council and Public Health Committee.

Forty years ago the City Death-rate reached a rate of close upon 28 per 1000, and it has gradually diminished, largely in proportion to the progress of Public Health advancement, until it has attained the present proportion, which it is necessary to point out again forms the *actual* rate in the City.

Frequently, conclusions are drawn from the periodic Reports issued by the Registrar-General. These, however, refer to all deaths registered within the City boundaries, including, of course, all those occurring in our many Public Institutions, to which sufferers from outside the City are sent for treatment. In order to correct the Statistical fallacies arising from such figures, the Local Government Board require a certain correction to be made which implies that each death occurring in such Institutions is to be relegated to the district from which the deceased was originally sent.

If this procedure were not made the rule, statistical conclusions would be still further unreliable, but after this correction has been carried out, it is possible at this time to report a death-rate which is an absolutely correct one, free from all possible fallacies.

The Cancer Disease group still continues to take a prominent place among the causes contributing to Mortality Statistics. An interesting circular diagram is shown on page 19 of this Report, on which various arcs of the circle indicate the proportion of deaths from various causes which contribute toward the total death-rate.

A glance at that shows in a manner what probably is not generally appreciated: that the deaths from this disease actually are greater in number than those due to such a commonly fatal one as Phthisis. Indeed, the actual figures for the year under report show that, whereas the deaths due to the latter disease numbered during the year 392 those due to the various forms of Cancer reached the higher figure of 405.

Science is expectantly waiting on some additional light to be thrown on the etiology or cause of this disease before it is possible to adopt such preventive measures as this very serious, and possibly in some conditions communicable, disease demands

The number of Notifications of infectious disease, excluding Phthisis and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, fell considerably short of previous years—having reached a total of 1967 or 6·1 per 1000 of the population, as contrasted with 7·1 during the preceding year, and a similar average during several preceding years.

As may be expected by far the largest number of Notifications refer to Scarlet Fever, of which during the year there were in the city 1075 cases. This number, as I anticipated in some previous Reports, fell very far short indeed of those which occurred in the immediately preceding year,—the number during that period having been 1512 cases.

It is possible with some degree of accuracy to forecast the periods during which this disease is likely to prevail to a greater or lesser extent during any particular year, as past experience very clearly shows that the increase in the number of cases occurs periodically with wonderful regularity.

Not only was the number of cases during the year a low one, but the number of deaths which occurred was, fortunately, disproportionately lower,—there having been only 24 fatal cases as contrasted with 42 during the year immediately preceding.

It may very nearly be regarded as a general rule to treat all these cases in the City Hospital, and close upon 94 per cent. of the total were dealt with in this manner.

Under their own appropriate headings in the body of the Report, there are interesting details in regard to the types of disease; periods of detention in Hospital; Return Cases, and similar matters, including the details of what at one time threatened to be a serious outbreak of Scarlet Fever, in consequence of an infected milk supply, but which, fortunately, yielding to the preventive measures adopted, remained quite localised and limited in number.

The extraordinary comparative immunity which this city has enjoyed for some years past from Enteric Fever still continues, and that in a more marked degree than at any previous time.

During the year only 31 cases of this disease were notified, 7 of which occurred in a close in the Canongate where a number of insanitary dwellings existed, many of which it has since been found necessary to close as unfit for occupancy.

In the presence of the most satisfactory prevailing Statistics in regard to this disease, it is most instructive to look back some years on the history of it, so far as this City is concerned.

Thirty years ago there occurred in one year over 600 cases with 70 deaths, and this number has gradually but surely fallen year by year until the present position has been reached of 31 cases, in only 3 of which there were fatal results

The adoption by your Local Authority of the Notification of Births Act in the year 1908 was immediately followed by a far-reaching system of visitation and inspection with the view of reducing the existing high rates of Infantile Mortality.

An Official Health Visitor was then appointed, and a company of nearly 170 ladies kindly volunteered to aid the Department's work by supervising the rearing of infants in the early months of their lives, and specially belonging to the poorer classes of the community.

That work since its inception has been carried on with the greatest enthusiasm, and up to this time with considerable success.

As an indication of the increasing interest shown in the work by the ladies who so kindly entered upon it, their number has increased from 170 to the very satisfactory total of 283, who are at this time actively engaged in carrying out the various details of the scheme.

The work involved is very considerable, as during the year under report over 3000 infants have been regularly and periodically visited, and reports regarding their condition have been supplied to this Department at regular fortnightly intervals. In this manner it has been possible to exercise a supervision over infant life, and at the same time to give useful instruction and advice, which in the general have been appreciated by those in charge of the infants, and which, undoubtedly, have materially influenced the rate of mortality among the latter.

During the past year this figure amounted to 115 per 1000 births. Some reduction may yet be reasonably expected on this rate, and the hope of doing so lies chiefly in a continuance, and still further development of the methods now in force.

An Infantile Mortality Rate is largely raised to the high rate which characterises it all over the country by the excessive figure which in almost every district applies to the infants of the poorer classes. These excessive rates raise unduly the average as applicable over the whole City.

As an instance of this, it is better understood when the rate of Mortality applicable to the different Wards of the City is carefully considered. In Merchiston, Newington, Portobello, and such like, the rate has fallen considerably below 100 per 1000 births, while in the crowded St Giles' Ward, with its very poor districts, the figure of 154 per 1000 is reached, and in George Square Ward, 143.

The close relationship existing between particular districts and high mortality is even more emphasised if the existing conditions in the very poor localities be considered. The Cowgate and its adjacent closes form a typical example, and there the Infantile Mortality Rate for the year reached the high total of 230 per 1000.

It is apparent, therefore, that such excessive rates in particular districts serve to unduly raise the figure applicable to the whole city, and it follows, therefore, that in order to hold out good prospects of a reduction of this latter, efforts along the lines now being made must be continued specially in these poor localities with all the energy that is at present being brought to bear on the work.

It is a question for very serious consideration as to whether or not some more direct means should be available of supplying, free of cost, in these poorer districts to which reference has been made, the necessary amount of milk nourishment for infant rearing.

The question is one obviously surrounded by difficulties, but the outstanding fact remains that, in these poorer localities where Infantile Mortality is so excessive, the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of nourishment for their infants forms a real care to many mothers, and, indeed, in many instances, the difficulty is at times insurmountable.

The number of Notifications of Phthisis during the year has been considerably in excess of those at any previous period. From this fact, however, it would be highly unsafe, and indeed wrong, to conclude that the number of cases of this disease existing in the City is greater now than heretofore. This, indeed, is unquestionably not so.

If the figures included in the notifications are scrutinised, it becomes at once apparent that the excessive number had been received wholly through the activities of the Victoria Dispensary, the authorities of which Institution have, within recent times, been more fully carrying out a critical examination of the relatives of patients who come under their notice, and in consequence a larger proportion of persons affected with the disease in its very initial stage have been the subjects of notification.

The extent to which this applies becomes, perhaps, more readily understood when the ages at which persons are notified as suffering from the disease are scrutinised. The number of Notifications of Phthisis under 14 years of age was almost exactly double those of the previous year.

During the year under report, 220 notifications were received in regard to children under that age, while for the year previous, the number so notified was only 113. From such figures, therefore, it would be to the last degree unsafe to conclude that this disease is on the increase. The truth, fortunately, lies in the actual fact that the higher figure represents increased activity in regard to the detection of the disease at its earliest possible inception.

In view of the difficulties which might be raised, were figures, in absence of these explanatory facts, considered, it is much more reliable to draw deductions from the actual death-rate due to the disease rather than to the notification of cases of it.

The Phthisis death rate, during the period under report, has reached 122 per 1000, which is a figure exactly similar to the average which ruled during the preceding five years, and places the City in the position of being the third lowest among the eight large centres of population in Scotland.

The demand for reception to Colinton Mains Hospital for advanced cases of the disease has, throughout the year, been almost constantly in excess of the accommodation provided. Indeed, to so great an extent has this been the case, that I have found it necessary to report to your Public Health Committee the desirability of furnishing six additional Open-air Shelters to still develop this branch of preventive work. These have recently been placed in position, and so far as male patients are concerned, will serve to remove the immediate pressure.

Additional accommodation of this nature, however, will speedily be required for female patients, and a consideration of the question is at present engaging the attention of your Public Health Committee, on a further representation which I have found it necessary to make in favour of the utilisation of the facilities offered at Colinton Mains for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease not only in the late, but also in all stages of it.

This matter has formed the subject of a separate report now in the hands of your Committee, and if effect is given to the suggestions, a reconsideration of the existing arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital, whereby 10 beds for early cases are put at the disposal of the Department, will be rendered necessary.

I refer to the body of the Report Part I., in which full and detailed information is set forth in regard to statistics and administrative details in connection with the work of the Department, while in Part II. there are set forth full details in regard to the supervision of the Milk Supply, Workshops, Bakehouses, and other matters with which the Department is specially charged.

I am, my LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Yours truly,

A. MAXWELL WILLIAMSON, M.D., B.Sc.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, Etc., For the Year 1911.

Population of Registration Area at Census	- - - -	320,769.
Population Estimated to middle of Year	- - - -	320,829.
Natural Increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths	- - -	1,855.
Period therefore required to Double Population	- - -	120 Years.
Area of City	- - - -	11,416 Acres.
or, excluding the Public Parks and principal Open Spaces, approximately		
		6,267 Acres.
Density of Population	- - -	28·1 Persons per Acre over total Area.
Houses Inhabited	- - -	71,323.
Unoccupied Habitable Houses	-	5,346.
Ratio of Population to Occupied Houses	- - - -	4·49.
Marriages Registered	- - -	2,850.
Births Registered	- - -	6,819, Birth-rate 21·25.
Do. (Corrected for Country Births)	- - -	6,507, Birth-rate 20·28.
Deaths (Corrected for Country Deaths)	-	4,652, Death-rate 14·49.
Infantile Mortality	- - -	750 Deaths under one year, or 115 per 1000 Births.
Phthisis Death-rate	- - -	1·22 per 1000.
Infectious Diseases Death-rate (excluding Phthisis)	-	·86 per 1000.

PART I.

POPULATION.

The year 1911 being the occasion of the decennial census, it is possible in this report to discuss the vital statistics of the City with a confidence in their accuracy which was unfortunately wanting in recent years, and the particulars which are now submitted acquire an additional importance on this account and any deductions which may be drawn from them are proportionately enhanced in value.

In my preceding report I foreshadowed the discrepancy likely to be disclosed between the estimated and the actual population, but the difference, when ascertained, was even greater than had been anticipated; and, in order to mitigate the inaccuracy which had thus crept into the statistics during the inter-censal period, the records for those years, as they appear in the present report, have been calculated on populations which have been adjusted in the light of the recently ascertained figures.

The population, as determined by the census on 2nd April of last year, was 320,318, of which number 143,436 were males and 176,882 females. These figures have undergone certain modifications for the year's statistics contained in this report, as will be explained later, but they are nevertheless acceptable for the purposes of comparison with the corresponding figures for 1901, when the total population, if we include the district annexed by the City in November of that year, was 317,459, of which 144,834 were males and 172,625 females.

The male population has therefore been diminished by 1398 while the females have increased by 4257.

The net increase of population was 2859 and works out at only 0·9 per cent. as contrasted with 15 per cent. which would have been the rate of increase of the estimated population calculated on the rate obtaining during the decade 1891-1901.

That the progress of the population has experienced a serious check is undoubted and the fact is only emphasised by contrasting the actual rate of increase in Edinburgh with the rates in other large towns as published in the Census Preliminary Report.

Increase per cent. 1891-1901. 1901-1911.						Increase per cent. 1891-1901. 1901-1911.					
Glasgow	...	...	...	15·7	1·1	Paisley	...	...	...	19·5	6·4
EDINBURGH	...	...	...	14·7	0·9	Leith	...	...	...	12·7	3·9
Dundee	...	...	...	4·5	1·21	Greenock	...	...	...	7·4	9·0
Aberdeen	...	...	...	22·8	6·2	Perth	...	...	...	11·4	5·5

It is of special interest to examine the fluctuations in the respective Wards as these are brought out in the following table where the rise or fall is shown in actual numbers and likewise as a percentage in each case.

WARDS.	CENSUS POPULATION, 1901.	CENSUS POPULATION, 1911.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.	Rate Per Cent.
Calton	25,026	10,896	12,282	23,178	- 1848	7·3
Canongate	24,339	11,863	12,453	24,316	- 23	...
Newington	18,993	7,245	11,511	18,756	- 237	1·2
Morningside	19,090	8,491	14,180	22,671	+ 3581	18·7
Merchiston	21,024	9,696	13,526	23,222	+ 2198	10·4
Gorgie	16,568	9,398	10,269	19,667	+ 3099	18·7
Haymarket	14,064	4,985	9,761	14,746	+ 682	4·8
St Bernard's	16,170	7,440	9,017	16,457	+ 287	1·7
Broughton	13,955	7,207	8,590	15,797	+ 1842	13·1
St Stephen's	19,315	7,599	10,431	18,030	- 1285	6·6
St Andrew's	13,833	4,742	6,780	11,522	- 2311	16·7
St Giles	23,038	13,016	12,655	25,671	- 2367	8·4
Dalry	22,894	10,793	11,282	22,075	- 819	3·5
George Square	25,039	10,897	12,483	23,380	- 1659	6·6
St Leonard's	26,452	11,350	12,718	24,068	- 2384	9·0
Portobello	12,659	7,818	8,944	16,762	+ 4103	32·4
Total	317,459	143,436	176,882	320,318	+ 2859	·9

During recent years, when estimating the populations for the individual Wards the principle was adopted, as the result of previous experience, of regarding the central districts of the City as practically stationary and the suburban Wards as increasing in a proportionately higher ratio than the City as a whole. Now it is found that the former are being considerably depleted, St Andrew's Ward being reduced by 16 per cent., St Leonard's by 9 per cent. and so on, Canongate, curiously enough, remaining almost stationary. The most conspicuous increase has taken place in Portobello with 32 per cent. of an increase with Morningside and Gorgie following, each with 18 per cent.

This exodus of the citizens from the central to the suburban districts is even better displayed in the Census Report where the increases and decreases appear for Parishes and, as these are greater in number and therefore smaller in area, the changes are more readily traced.

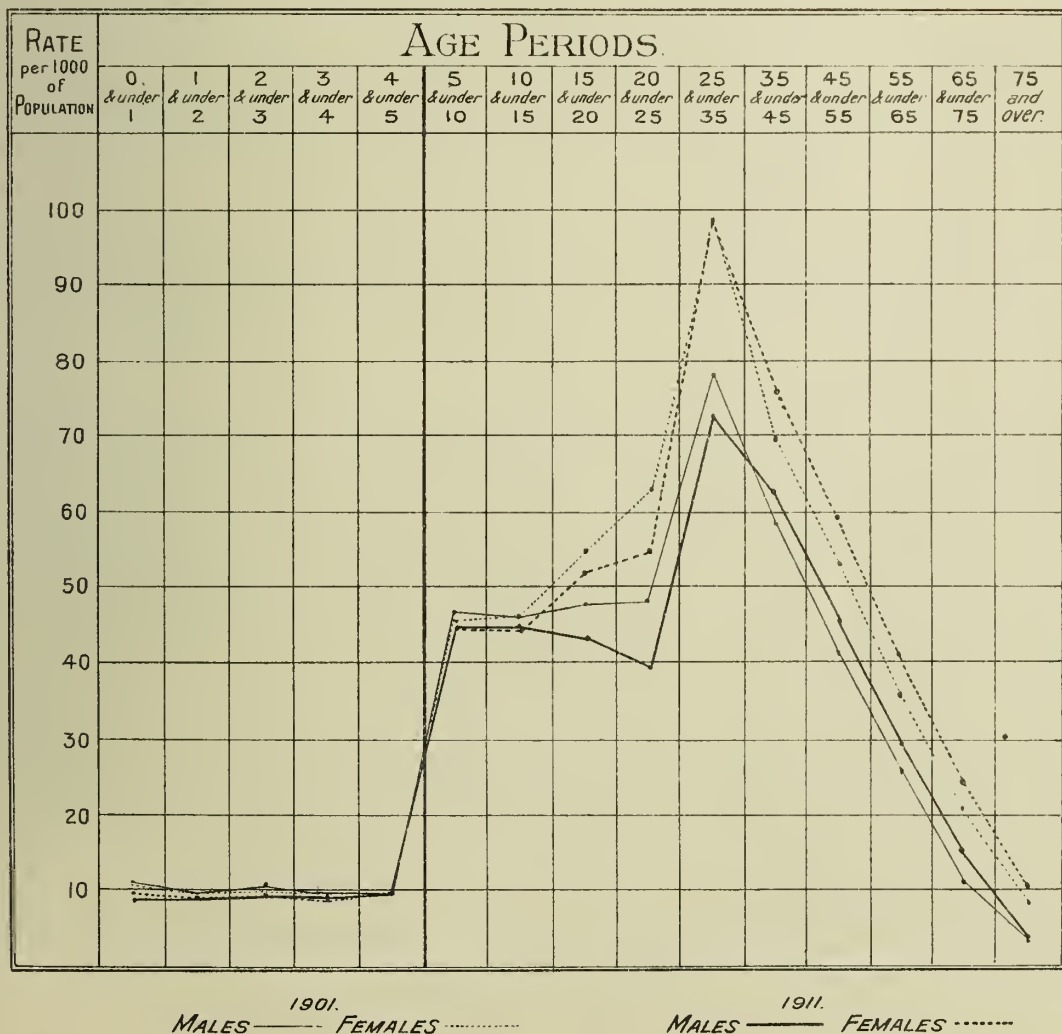
A very comprehensive and interesting analysis of the population of Edinburgh is presented in Part I. of the first volume of the Census Report for Scotland but it is only necessary to select for notice the features bearing especially on Vital Statistics.

Of outstanding importance are the particulars relating to the age and sex distribution of the population.

As might have been expected as a result of the declining birth-rate there are fewer children under the age of five than in 1901. That this decline in the birth-rate cannot by any possibility be regarded as of a temporary character, but that it is more liable to attain during successive years even a lower level is indicated by the fact that the reduction persists, generally speaking, through the various age-groups up to the age of 30. The maximum decline takes place between 20 and 25 years, when the males are reduced by 16·7 per cent. and females by 9·9 per cent. during the ten years.

The principal inference to be drawn is that the factor of emigration has exercised an all-important part in the young adult population and has materially disturbed the course of natural increase.

The diagram which is introduced here shows at what age-periods the changes are most marked.



The increased preponderance of females to males is evident at all age-periods excepting 10–15 and 55–75. At one age-period, viz., 20–25 the sex proportion in 1901 was 128 females to 100 males, but the former figure has now been raised to 139.

The balance of bachelors and husbands, formerly in favour of bachelors, has been reversed, there being 1692 fewer of these and 2000 more husbands.

Of greater importance, however, is the fact that, among the married population the proportion of both husbands and wives is lower up to 55 years in each age-group with only one exception. Expressed in another way, the average age of married persons has been raised and an important factor in relation to the birth-rate has been substantially accentuated.

Indeed it is obvious that the balance of the sexes as a whole, the proportion of single to married persons and the ages of the latter are all circumstances which combine to prevent the community increasing in numbers in the same ratio as a more self-contained and better assorted population of equal size.

The diagrams which follow are of considerable interest and are self-explanatory.



In order to discover precisely what effect, if any, these changes in the composition of the community would exercise on the aggregate death-rate, a calculation has been made which proves that, with the mortality rates experienced at the various age-periods last year, if the population had remained similar—so far as the proportion of age and sex were concerned—to what it was in 1901, the death-rate for last year, instead of being 14·4 would only have been 13·9 per 1000.

In the matter of housing conditions an exhaustive and very valuable analysis is presented to bring out the number of households and the actual number of dwellers in houses of varying sizes. There are for example 6877 houses of one apartment inhabited by 18,608 persons. The two-roomed houses numbered 22,031, or almost as many as the one- and three-roomed houses combined. The scale ascends to houses of twenty to twenty-four apartments, of which there were 90 occupied.

We are unfortunately deprived of the opportunity of comparing the previous census with these figures owing to the fact that, whereas in the census of 1901 each lodger was reckoned a householder, the lodgers have, in 1911, been regarded as units in the household. The change is highly commendable and is one for which we have cause for gratification, inasmuch as the number of one-roomed houses, hitherto returned in the Census, has been reduced almost by half; the real facts are thereby placed in truer perspective, and what had come to be looked upon by many critics as a stigma attaching to our City has been at least reduced in its objectionable prominence.

In the next table is found the approximate population dwelling in houses as distinguished from residents in institutions and the like, arranged by Wards. By this means it is possible to obtain a comparison of the number of persons per house in each Ward as well as the number of persons per room, both of which items tend to reflect the social status of the inhabitants in the various districts and should prove valuable when associated with the sickness or mortality statistics of the City.

WARDS.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.			CENSUS POPULATION, 1911.		Number of Separate Families.	Persons per Inhabited House.	Persons per Room
	In-habited.	Unin-habited.	Build-ing.	In Institutions, etc.	In Houses and Hotels.			
Calton	5,178	390	...	91	23,087	5,436	4·4	1·4
Canongate	5,188	406	...	693	23,623	5,355	4·5	1·6
Newington	4,206	334	6	776	17,980	4,396	4·2	·7
Morningside	5,507	581	16	156	22,515	6,140	4·0	·7
Merchiston	5,119	513	27	1,472	21,750	5,574	4·2	·9
Gorgie	4,164	456	73	185	19,482	4,299	4·6	1·7
Haymarket	3,087	261	15	469	14,277	3,315	4·6	·7
St Bernard's	3,256	377	1	2,049	14,408	3,463	4·4	·9
Broughton	3,533	320	...	78	15,719	3,909	4·4	1·1
St Stephen's	4,063	361	6	128	17,902	4,604	4·4	1·0
St Andrew's	2,574	282	2	...	11,522	2,865	4·4	1·0
St Giles	5,251	451	21	2,828	22,843	5,501	4·3	1·6
Dalry	4,779	438	1	64	22,011	5,097	4·6	1·8
George Square	4,752	454	...	2,486	20,894	5,321	4·3	1·2
St Leonard's	5,545	596	...	85	23,983	5,598	4·3	1·7
Portobello	3,560	298	75	615	16,147	3,772	4·5	1·0
Total	69,762	6,428	243	12,175	308,143	74,645	4·4	1·1
					320,318			

While the Report shows a total of 69,762 Inhabited Houses * and 320,318 persons it will be noted that the latter figure includes a very large institutional population.

Population in Houses of less than twenty-five rooms	...	...	...	305,289
Do. General Institutions, <i>e.g.</i> , Hospitals, Asylums, Homes, Residence				
Schools, Licenced Lodging-Houses, etc.	...	...	...	10,499
Do. Edinburgh Castle	...	...	...	639
Do. Piershill Barracks	...	...	...	500
Do. Royal Navy (Granton)	...	...	...	151
Do. Other Shipping do.	...	...	...	386
Balance accounted for by Hotels and Houses of twenty-five rooms upwards			..	2,854
Total	...	...	...	320,318

It only remains to explain the reason for, and the extent of, the discrepancy between the Census population and that adopted through the body of this Report. In the first place, the enumeration took place on the 2nd of April and an estimate is requisite to find the population at the middle of the year. In the second place, the City Boundaries, which define the area to which the Census figures apply, do not exactly coincide with the area, known as the Registration Area, from which are gleaned the particulars of the births and deaths which form the essential part of the Health Report.

The City Hospital, being beyond the City limits, helps to swell the population of the County Area but the deaths occurring there are registered in Morningside District of the City. Leith Corporation Fever Hospital, on the other hand, is within the City boundary though for registration purposes it is attached to Leith.

The following figures show the extent of the alterations entailed to arrive at the most accurate results.

CENSUS POPULATION.		Under 5 Years.	5 and over.	Total.
Within City Boundary	... { M.	14,481	128,955	143,436
	{ F.	14,531	162,351	176,882
Deduct Leith Fever Hospital	... { M.	12	32	44
	{ F.	5	64	69
	{ M.	14,469	128,923	143,392
	{ F.	14,526	162,287	176,813
Add City Hospital	... { M.	60	138	198
	{ F.	61	305	366
Total for Registration Area	... { M.	14,529	129,061	143,590
	{ F.	14,587	162,592	177,179
	Total	29,116	291,653	320,769

* The Burgh Assessor gives the number of occupied houses at Whitsunday (about two months later) as 71,323. See Table on p. 7.

The particulars on this page, relating to the housing accommodation in the City, are extracted from the Annual Statement of the Burgh Assessor.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES OCCUPIED AT WHITSUNDAY 1911.											HABITABLE UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.				
	Ward.	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and under £30.	£30 and under £40.	£40 and under £50.	£50 and up- wards.	Total in each Ward.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and under £20.	£20 and upwards.	Total.
I.	Calton .	110	1,176	1,738	1,241	607	151	28	144	5,195	13	114	225	62	414
II.	Canongate .	602	2,023	1,346	918	270	113	12	14	5,298	47	63	206	14	330
III.	Newington .	62	356	493	842	693	321	214	1,377	4,358	19	8	82	119	228
IV.	Morningside .	4	67	210	737	1,802	1,404	541	998	5,763	1	1	73	277	352
V.	Merchiston .	6	178	690	1,535	1,600	491	208	648	5,356	2	16	159	183	360
VI.	Gorgie .	22	1,110	1,920	924	114	72	36	17	4,215	...	88	330	17	435
VII.	Haymarket .	24	438	368	518	289	216	107	1,269	3,229	6	12	55	62	135
VIII.	St Bernard's .	157	623	558	726	451	112	175	577	3,379	18	44	97	122	281
IX.	Broughton .	53	481	1,006	810	764	306	117	150	3,687	9	27	132	91	259
X.	St Stephen's .	178	1,013	865	793	569	333	114	412	4,277	33	65	121	108	327
XI.	St Andrew's .	329	975	381	183	107	91	83	570	2,719	66	84	59	40	249
XII.	St Giles .	708	2,549	737	648	217	81	30	77	5,047	108	148	115	16	387
XIII.	Dalry .	32	1,448	2,370	842	71	15	1	2	4,781	4	130	334	6	474
XIV.	George Square .	315	1,425	1,021	986	554	293	106	152	4,852	22	85	162	83	352
XV.	St Leonard's .	671	2,745	1,052	552	253	140	27	7	5,447	102	285	144	36	567
XVI.	Portobello .	72	518	973	713	466	479	342	157	3,720	7	3	96	90	196
	Total	3,345	17,125	15,728	12,968	8,827	4,618	2,141	6,571	71,323	457	1,173	2,390	1,326	5,346

The following table gives a general survey of the increase which has taken place in the population since 1861, and at the same time shows the number of births and deaths each year since 1881 with the corresponding rate per 1000 of the population.

The figures throughout this table have been adjusted to remove errors in estimating for inter-censal years.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Births Registered.	Rate per 1000.
†1861	170,444	3946	23·15	5694	33·40
†1871	196,979	5484	27·86	6874	34·89
†1881	228,346	4308	18·86	7360	32·23
1882	232,602	4292	18·45	7351	31·60
*1883	239,910	4275	17·81	6844	28·52
1884	242,802	4556	18·76	7481	30·81
*1885	245,447	4241	17·27	7372	29·99
1886	248,121	4555	18·31	7451	30·02
1887	250,824	4824	19·23	7641	30·46
1888	253,264	4374	17·27	7500	29·61
1889	256,318	4415	17·22	7414	28·92
*1890	259,110	4999	19·29	7177	27·69
†1891	261,225	5257	20·12	7382	28·25
1892	265,573	4746	17·87	7169	26·99
1893	269,105	4830	17·94	7434	27·62
1894	272,683	4350	15·95	7207	26·42
1895	276,309	5246	18·98	7402	26·61
1896	279,983	4275	15·26	7610	27·18
*1897	297,198	5782	19·45	7990	26·88
1898	301,305	5320	17·65	8097	26·87
1899	305,468	5396	17·66	8218	26·90
*1900	309,688	5396	17·42	8129	26·24
†1901	316,921	5633	17·77	7920	24·99
*1902	317,880	5113	16·08	7909	24·88
1903	318,219	4963	15·59	8112	25·49
1904	318,560	4995	15·67	7777	24·41
1905	318,777	4799	15·05	7741	24·28
1906	319,120	4868	15·22	7649	23·96
1907	319,464	4978	15·58	7504	23·48
1908	319,809	4690	14·66	7506	23·47
1909	320,282	5106	15·94	7410	23·13
1910	320,504	4651	14·51	7063	22·03
†1911	320,829	4652	14·49	6819	21·25

* City boundaries extended. † Census year

BIRTHS.

There were 6819 births registered in the City last year, 3344 of that number being males and 3475 females. Of the total 633, or 9·28 per cent., were illegitimate.

Quarter.	Number of Births Registered.	SEX.		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
		Males.	Females.			
1st .	1687	822	865	1533	154	9·12
2nd .	1893	959	934	1722	171	9·03
3rd .	1651	812	839	1494	157	9·51
4th .	1588	751	837	1437	151	9·51
Total	6819	3344	3475	6186	633	9·28
		or 103·9 girls to every 100 boys.				

The birth-rate for the year works out at 21·2 per 1000 of the population. In order to make due allowance for the local inequalities in the distribution of the population, it is more important perhaps to know the proportion of legitimate births in relation to the number of married women aged 15–45 years, this rate being 190 per 1000.

From whichever standpoint these figures are viewed the fact stands out prominently that the decline which set in some years ago is still in operation and the records contained in the above figures are the lowest which have yet been attained.

With the recent Census figures at our disposal, it is of considerable interest to compare the proportion of registered legitimate births in relation to some recognised standard which will take into account the number of married women at various ages and the equivalent fecundity rates.

Such a standard has been provided from data obtained from the Birth Statistics for Scotland for the year 1855 when the ages of mothers to whom children were born in that year were recorded.

The formula then deduced by Dr Lewis, and which has been adopted by the Registrar-General, enables us to calculate what number of births the separate age-groups of married women between 15 and 50 years might be expected to yield in any year.

The results are conveniently compared in their relation to a "Comparative Figure"—taken as 1000—and in the comparison given below it will be found that, whereas Edinburgh in the year 1861 and 1871 exceeded the normal expected births, it has fallen very far short in the later years, in 1911 only 691 legitimate births being registered in place of 1000 as might have been expected.

Comparative Natality, or Proportion of Births Registered per 1000 Expected.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Scotland	1086	1088	1076	1038	940	?
Eight Principal Towns ...	1020	1010	995	967	870	?
Edinburgh	1008	1019	975	927	787	691

The percentage of illegitimate births appears high until it is remembered that quite the half of these births, though occurring and registered in the City, really belong to other districts. In spite of this, and if the total is associated with the unmarried and widowed population, the rate becomes 10·9 per 1000 possible mothers, which compares favourably with most large communities.

A feature which is rather unique in the Birth Statistics for the year occurs in the reversal of the balance of sexes, the females, contrary to general experience, being in excess of males as 103·9 to 100.

The following rates, extracted from the Report of the Registrar-General, afford an interesting comparison.

	Rate per 1000.		Rate per 1000.
Glasgow	27·7	Paisley	25·6
EDINBURGH	21·3	Leith	25·7
Dundee	26·2	Greenock	30·5
Aberdeen	24·7	Perth	20·6

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in each of the four quarters of the year was :—

1st quarter	.	.	.	.	538
2nd do.	.	.	.	.	787
3rd do.	.	.	.	.	829
4th do.	.	.	.	.	696

or a total of 2850 as compared with 2730 in 1910, and 2795 in 1909.

With these figures alone, and unprovided with particulars to show how many of the above were marriages of citizens, and in how many instances one or both of the contracting parties belonged elsewhere, it would be useless to apply any calculations based on such unreliable data.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

There were registered in the City last year 5120 deaths of which 2504 were males and 2616 females. This total is, however, subject to adjustment, first by the elimination of such country deaths as have been transferred to the district to which the deceased belonged, and secondly, by the addition of deaths of Edinburgh citizens occurring elsewhere.

While it has been the practice hitherto to deduct all of the non-residents, it is only within the last year or two that any account was taken of Edinburgh deaths occurring outwith the boundary, although in the City's own institutions.

As a result of the above adjustment there were deducted 738 deaths while the number added from other districts—including Bangour Asylum and Craiglockhart Poorhouse—was 270. The net total is therefore 4652 deaths, of which 2225 were males and 2427 females, being at the rate of 14·49 deaths per 1000 persons living.

Last year being census year, correct population statistics are available and, with the number of deaths arrived at as described above, the mortality rate is the most accurate possible, and the following figures, comparing last year with former census years, are therefore of outstanding interest.

				1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Edinburgh Death Rate—per 1000	...	...	...	23·15	27·86	18·86	20·12	17·77	14·49

Considering that the rate of 15 per 1000 is adopted by the Registrar General for England and Wales as the maximum rate distinguishing what are regarded as the “Healthy District” Areas, the above record is extremely favourable for an urban community and bears eloquent testimony to the vastly-improved health conditions which now prevail.

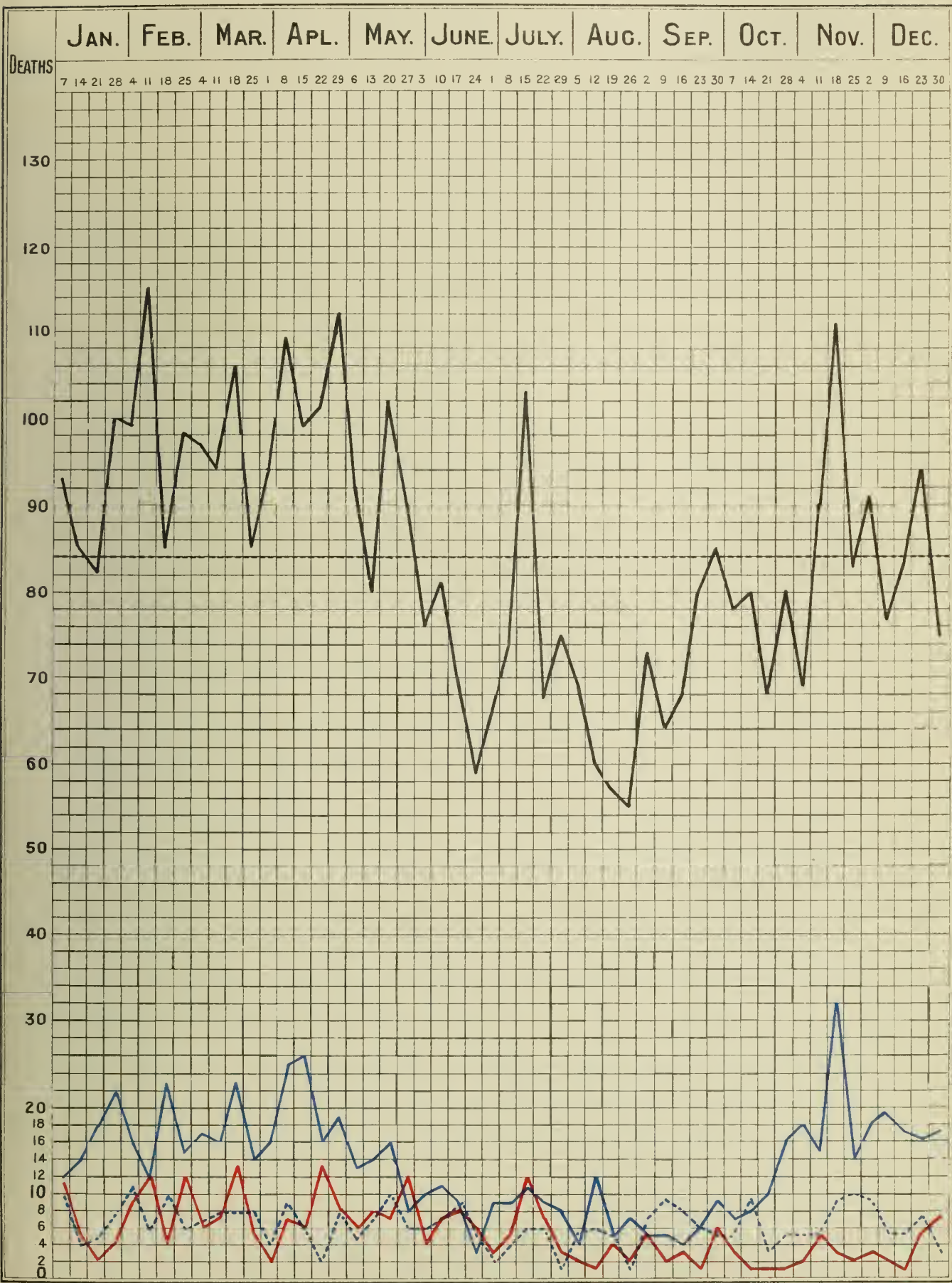
The following particulars admit of a comparison with other large towns :—

(From Report of Registrar General).

					Per 1000.						Per 1000.
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	17·7	Paisley	...	...	...	...	15·2
EDINBURGH	...	...	...	...	*16·0	Leith	...	..	...	...	15·2
Dundee	...	...	...	...	17·6	Greenock	...	...	...	...	18·6
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	15·0	Perth	...	..	...	...	15·5

* When adjusted for Country deaths the Rate becomes 14·49 per 1000.

*Chart showing the Deaths
in Edinburgh in each week in 1911
due to All Causes and to certain groups of Diseases*



ALL CAUSES ——— RESPIRATORY (Exc. Phthisis) ——— PHTHISIS INFECTIOUS DISEASES ———

The chart on opposite page shows the weekly average of deaths as well as the actual number occurring in each week from all causes and from certain groups of diseases. The principal causes of death will be discussed later.

The number of deaths and corresponding death-rates in each quarter of the year were as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000.
In the City. { 1st Quarter	1227	15·29
2nd „	1138	14·18
3rd „	936	11·66
4th „	1081	13·47
Outwith the City	270	
Total .	4652	14·49

Particulars concerning each of the Wards are given in the Table on page 17.

The four Wards showing a death-rate in excess of the City as a whole are :—St Giles' with 17·4 per 1000 ; St Stephen's and St Leonard's almost identical with 16·2 and 16·1 respectively, and George Square with 14·6. An inquiry to determine the density of population, after allowing for Public Gardens and open spaces, shows the population per occupied acre in these Wards to be as follows :—George Square, 126 ; St Leonard's and St Giles', each 113 ; and St Stephen's, 95. These rates, judged by this standard, are the highest among the Ward rates throughout the City, a circumstance quite in consonance with the high mortality rates reported.

The Wards having the lowest rates are, as usual, Haymarket with 9·6 and St Bernard's with 10·4 per 1000.

In the Table showing the mortality occurring among persons following certain specified occupations, information is given of the principal causes of death among males and females respectively.

The deaths occurring in the principal Hospitals and Institutions in the City are detailed in the accompanying list, which shows the large proportion of deaths of persons not resident in the City.

The proportion of citizens is not less striking, more particularly if we add to these deaths the number dying in Bangour Asylum and Craiglockhart Poorhouse, when we find that not fewer than 32 per cent. of the Edinburgh deaths take place in Institutions of some description.

Deaths occurring in Institutions and Nursing Homes in Edinburgh.

Ward.	Institutions.	Citizens.	Belonging to other Districts.				Total.
			Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Foreigners.	
II.	Queensberry House . . .	45	...	...	...	...	45
III.	Longmore Hospital . . .	37	21	2	...	...	60
III.	Sick Children's Hospital . .	153	93	1	...	...	247
IV.	Hospital for Women and Children .	14	2	...	...	...	16
V.	Royal Asylum . . .	30	31	2	...	1	64
V.	Home of Little Sisters of the Poor .	39	...	...	...	...	39
VIII.	Craigleith Poorhouse . . .	131	3	...	..	...	134
XIV.	Royal Infirmary . . .	485	386	15	...	2	888
XIV.	Royal Maternity Hospital . .	39	13	...	...	...	52
XIV.	Chalmers Hospital . . .	31	19	4	...	1	55
XV.	Deaconess Hospital . . .	17	11	...	...	...	28
..	City Hospital for Infectious Diseases .	243	7	1	...	...	251
...	Miscellaneous Hospitals and Nursing Homes	36	38	9	...	1	84
	Total	1300	624	34	...	5	1963

Table showing the Mortality with reference to certain Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												TOTAL DEATHS.
	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Respiratory Diseases except Phthisis.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis.		All other Causes.	
										Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
ALL MALES	255	313	204	108	41	14	150	105	154	211	101	569	2225
Baker, Confectioner	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	12
Blacksmith	4	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	19
Bookbinder	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	12
Bootmaker	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	1	5	1	5	27
Brassworker	4	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	3	2	...	1	18
Brewery worker	2	2	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	18
Butcher	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	10
Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer	1	6	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	2	21
Carter, Vanman	4	10	2	4	...	...	1	1	6	3	1	5	37
Clerk	8	10	6	1	1	...	4	2	5	8	2	5	52
Coachman, Cabman, Groom	2	6	2	1	...	...	3	3	3	5	1	4	30
Cooper	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
Dairyman, Milkseller	1	5	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	12
Draper	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	10
Grocer	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	1	15
Hairdresser	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Hawker, Pedlar	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	7
Hotelkeeper, Publican	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	11
Indiarubber worker	4	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	13
Jeweller, Watchmaker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Joiner	6	5	3	3	1	...	3	2	9	3	1	1	37
Labourer, general	14	13	5	9	3	...	3	3	2	18	...	8	78
Do. mason's	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	4	18
Lithographer	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Mason, Marbleworker	4	10	3	3	2	...	...	1	3	13	...	7	46
Messenger, Porter	2	5	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	9	1	3	28
Painter, Glazier	7	7	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	6	1	6	35
Plumber	1	6	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	15
Printer, Compositor	5	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	3	21
Do. Machineman	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	14
Schoolmaster, Teacher	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Tailor	8	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	4	30
Typecutter, Founder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
ALL FEMALES	325	330	198	138	29	14	134	99	251	181	92	636	2427
Bookbinder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	10
Charwoman	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	11
Clerk	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	7
Compositor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Servant	8	10	3	...	...	1	...	2	6	3	1	16	50
Dressmaker	5	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	4	1	1	26
Indiarubber worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Laundry worker	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	1	1	14
Milliner	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	6
Schoolmistress, Teacher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
Seamstress	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4

Table showing the number of Deaths and the corresponding Death-Rates at various Age Periods during the last Ten Years.

Y. EAR.	ALL AGES.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.													DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD.																				
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total over 75	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total over 75					
			Under 1 year.	and under 2 years.	and under 3 years.	and under 4 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 10 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 20 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 35 years.	and under 45 years.	and under 55 years.	and under 65 years.	and under 75 years.	Under 1 year.	and under 2 years.	and under 3 years.	and under 4 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 10 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 20 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 35 years.	and under 45 years.	and under 55 years.	and under 65 years.	and under 75 years.						
1902	5113	16·08	944	246	128	51	41	1410	122	66	100	140	334	448	485	699	716	593	3703	138·78	40·37	20·09	8·40	6·88	45·06	4·17	2·25	3·07	4·04	5·99	11·03	16·08	34·76	69·11	145·23	12·92
1903	4963	15·59	952	278	110	73	58	1471	133	88	116	151	306	408	477	623	631	559	3492	142·08	46·10	17·40	12·08	9·76	47·40	4·41	3·01	3·59	4·41	5·49	9·96	15·64	30·61	58·93	134·89	12·15
1904	4995	15·67	976	304	107	69	42	1498	140	67	120	139	323	346	486	607	652	617	3497	148·55	50·78	17·02	11·47	7·09	48·67	4·79	2·29	3·73	4·10	5·81	8·38	15·74	29·56	59·64	146·83	12·15
1905	4799	15·05	966	255	104	72	42	1439	106	67	97	129	305	345	481	611	668	551	3360	147·03	43·29	16·42	12·06	7·12	47·17	3·63	2·30	3·03	3·86	5·49	8·26	15·40	29·41	59·53	129·27	11·65
1906	4808	15·22	862	274	109	59	44	1348	113	67	99	125	311	369	481	659	682	623	3520	135·96	46·39	17·69	9·89	7·47	44·51	3·87	2·31	3·12	3·79	5·61	8·76	15·18	30·87	59·29	144·21	12·18
1907	4978	15·58	907	303	122	72	48	1452	126	89	107	135	291	351	483	647	714	583	3526	146·05	51·64	19·79	12·13	8·17	48·33	4·32	3·08	3·40	4·14	5·25	8·27	15·04	30·31	60·50	133·01	12·18
1908	4690	14·66	859	247	93	65	33	1297	75	71	83	108	303	330	495	645	670	613	3393	141·02	42·30	15·20	10·99	5·64	43·51	2·57	2·46	2·65	3·36	5·48	7·69	15·25	29·96	55·46	136·46	11·69
* 1909	5106	15·94	841	267	103	54	40	1305	136	67	83	108	301	402	493	730	798	683	3801	142·06	46·21	16·98	9·17	6·85	44·12	4·66	2·33	2·67	3·41	5·45	9·22	15·05	33·37	64·87	150·77	13·08
* 1910	4651	14·51	728	206	93	56	37	1120	109	60	84	124	264	353	507	641	753	636	3531	124·87	35·99	15·45	9·55	6·36	38·16	3·74	2·09	2·74	3·98	4·79	7·98	15·34	29·10	59·88	136·10	12·12
* 1911	4652	14·49	750	220	88	48	31	1137	90	48	88	88	278	357	480	616	792	678	3515	129·06	38·57	14·73	8·21	5·34	39·04	3·09	1·68	2·87	2·87	5·05	7·98	14·37	27·72	61·61	146·62	12·04

* The figures for 1909 onwards include deaths transferred from other districts

Table showing the Population, etc., also the Births and Deaths occurring in each Ward during the year.

No.	WARD.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Density of Population per Acre.	Births (including Transcripts).		Infantile Deaths.		Phtthisis Deaths.		Other Infectious Diseases (detailed in table following).		TOTAL DEATHS.	
					Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.
I.	Calton	23,215	228	101·8	510	21·9	58	113·7	17	·7	28	1·2	282	12·1
II.	Canongate	24,355	965	25·2	690	28·3	86	124·6	30	1·2	28	1·1	345	14·1
III.	Newington	18,786	891	21·0	238	12·6	15	63·0	10	·5	9	·4	205	10·9
IV.	Morningside	22,707	1,358	16·7	228	10·0	10	43·8	11	·5	4	·2	270	11·8
V.	Merchiston	23,259	677	34·3	303	13·0	30	99·0	15	·6	13	·5	267	11·4
VI.	Gorgie	19,699	676	29·1	512	25·9	53	103·5	21	1·0	23	1·1	216	10·9
VII.	Haymarket	14,769	959	15·4	201	13·6	13	64·6	10	·6	7	·4	142	9·6
VIII.	St Bernard's	16,484	1,524	10·8	251	15·2	24	95·6	9	·5	17	1·0	172	10·4
IX.	Broughton	15,822	472	33·5	303	19·1	32	105·6	19	1·2	15	·9	205	12·9
X.	St Stephen's	18,059	190	95·0	323	17·8	41	126·9	20	1·1	20	1·1	294	16·2
XI.	St Andrew's	11,540	206	56·0	203	17·5	17	83·7	11	·9	4	·3	141	12·2
XII.	St Giles	25,712	266	96·6	719	27·9	111	154·3	42	1·6	34	1·3	448	17·4
XIII.	Dalry	22,110	187	118·2	553	25·0	68	122·9	24	1·1	25	1·1	288	13·0
XIV.	George Square	23,418	248	94·4	397	16·9	57	143·5	27	1·1	15	·6	342	14·6
XV.	St Leonard's	24,106	104	231·7	649	26·9	78	120·1	35	1·4	29	1·2	390	16·1
XVI.	Portobello	16,788	2,465	6·8	399	23·7	39	97·7	20	1·2	5	·2	227	13·5
+Public Institutions in the City . . . . .		...	...	...	28	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	148	...
Deaths transferred from other Districts . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	11	...	65	...	1	...	270	...
Total		320,829	11,416	28·1	*6,507	20·2	750	115·2	392	1·2	279	·8	4652	14·49

* Exclusive of 338 children whose parents' domiciles were outwith Edinburgh.

+ Domicile not stated.

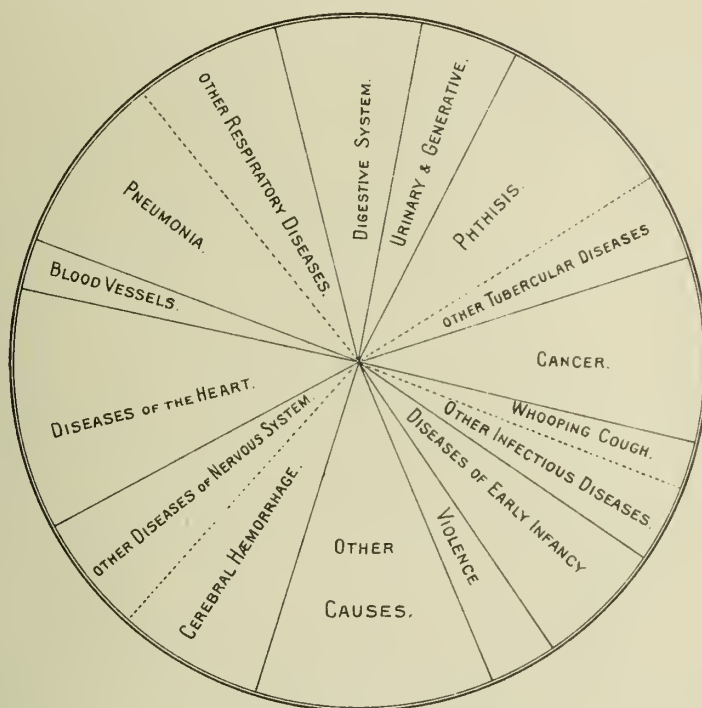
TABLE showing the number of Deaths (including Deaths transferred from other districts) and the Death-rates per 1000 of the Estimated Population during 1911 from all causes and from certain specified causes; also the Population, the number of Deaths and the Death-rates per 1000, at all ages and at certain age-periods.

	Annual Death- rate per 1000	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	Total under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 and under 25 Years	25 and under 35 Years	35 and under 45 Years	45 and under 55 Years	55 and under 65 Years	65 and under 75 Years	75 Years and up- wards	Total above 5 Years
Age Distribution of Population	—	320829	5811	5703	5971	5841	5795	29121	29099	28549	30634	30584	55043	44713	33388	22220	12854	4624	291708
Deaths from all Causes	—	4652	750	220	88	48	31	1137	90	48	88	88	278	357	480	616	792	678	3515
Annual Death-rate per 1000	14.4999	—	129.06	38.57	14.73	8.21	5.34	39.04	3.09	1.68	2.87	2.87	5.05	7.98	14.37	27.72	61.61	146.62	12.04
Enteric Fever	0.062	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2088	67	17	32	11	1	3	64	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	0810	26	4	3	3	3	1	14	10	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	3553	114	52	40	12	7	1	112	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup	1651	53	2	7	13	5	6	33	15	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	20
Influenza	0342	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	11
Septic Diseases	0311	10	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Erysipelas	0779	25	4	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	18
Other Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Fever	0187	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0031	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.2218	392	4	2	1	2	2	11	2	6	34	32	94	89	68	38	16	2	381
Tuberculous Diseases	2244	72	17	24	3	5	2	51	14	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	21
Tuberculous Meningitis	1589	51	13	6	1	4	—	24	2	4	4	2	3	4	6	1	1	—	27
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2181	70	5	7	3	1	—	16	8	5	2	2	14	9	7	4	3	—	54
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1.2623	405	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	9	37	76	111	110	58	404
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	0529	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	17
Acute Articular Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever)	1371	44	8	11	5	—	2	26	2	1	—	2	1	5	2	3	—	2	18
Diseases of Nervous System	1.0005	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	10	35	82	104	87	321
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	6701	215	41	7	—	2	2	52	2	1	7	2	20	15	22	31	41	22	163
Cerebral Hemorrhage	2.0041	643	6	1	—	—	—	7	3	5	4	10	28	44	79	136	214	113	636
Other Nervous Diseases	1.2530	402	85	43	16	9	4	157	6	6	5	8	22	25	36	42	42	53	245
Diseases of the Circulatory System	7667	246	48	5	2	—	1	56	2	—	—	—	2	6	13	31	63	73	190
Pneumonia (all forms, including Broncho-Pneumonia)	2181	70	12	3	1	1	—	17	—	1	—	1	3	5	6	14	15	8	53
Bronchitis	3989	128	90	12	1	1	1	105	2	—	2	—	1	1	3	2	8	4	23
Other Respiratory Diseases	5735	184	21	—	5	2	2	30	4	4	8	7	16	17	27	18	41	12	154
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	4363	140	12	4	8	3	2	29	6	6	5	3	17	19	18	16	12	9	111
Violence	2.9205	937	303	10	3	1	2	319	5	6	4	10	35	60	76	82	116	224	618

CAUSES OF DEATH.

On the opposite page are set forth particulars of the deaths occurring in the principal disease groups according to age.

The relative fatality attaching to these groups of diseases is well illustrated by means of this diagram.



Commencing with the present Report the classification introduced is that known as the "International Classification of Diseases" which has been adopted by the different Registrars General.

Infectious Diseases. The mortality under this heading has not, in the aggregate, fallen to any considerable extent, and the fluctuations in connection with the respective diseases are reviewed in detail on another page.

Influenza was returned as the cause of 11 deaths, the lowest number recorded in recent years.

Puerperal Fever caused 6 deaths, and if those resulting from Pregnancy and Childbirth are added, the combined deaths numbered 35. If calculated in relation to the births to Edinburgh citizens the death-rate was 5·4 per 1000 births, as compared with 6·5 for the large towns in Scotland.

Tuberculous Diseases. The total deaths under this heading show a slight increase over the previous year's figures, and the aggregate rate, after local adjustment, is 182 per 100,000 compared with 256 in Greenock, the highest, and 167 in Paisley, the lowest, in Scotland.

The rise is practically confined to Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis. The latter will be dealt with fully as one of the Infectious Group. Other Tuberculous Diseases caused 193 deaths, as against 165 the preceding year. 91 were under 5 years of age, 24 of these children dying from some form of Abdominal Tuberculosis. The deaths under 5 years of age—other than Phthisis—were reduced by 25 below the average for the preceding 5 years.

Cancer. In this group are included 232 deaths due to Carcinoma, 21 to Sarcoma, and 152 to Malignant Disease, or Cancer, making a total of 405, or 13 above the average for the five years preceding.

Site.		SEX AND AGE PERIODS.																				TOTALS.
		Under 15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-35.		35-45.		45-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65-75.		75 and upwards.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brain . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Jaw, Face, and Ear . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	12
Tongue and Mouth . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	15
Larynx, Pharynx and Neck . . . . .		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Thorax and Lungs . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	12
Breast . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	13	...	7	1	3	...	10	...	6	...	44
Stomach and Oesophagus . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	6	7	1	8	7	19	14	3	6	...	87
Liver and Gall Bladder . . . . .		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	1	6	2	12	...	6	...	38
Intestines and Rectum . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	7	5	8	9	7	12	...	72
Pancreas . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	7
Pylorus . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
Uterus . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	11	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	40
Ovaries and Vagina . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Penis and Scrotum . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen and Pelvis . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	2	...	3	...	4	2	5	...	25
Kidney		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Prostate and Bladder . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	13
Bones . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Ductless Glands . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Not specified . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	10
Totals	M.	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	9	...	29	...	22	...	26	...	46	...	15	...	154	405
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	28	...	47	...	28	...	35	...	64	...	43	251	

405

A close examination of the age incidence, and the particulars contained in the accompanying Table, does not reveal any outstanding departure from the routine of recent experience.

The sex mortality is at the rate of 107 per 100,000 males living, and the female rate is much higher, being 141.

The age incidence is largely confined to periods later than 35 years. The risk at that age, judged by last year's records, is represented by the fact that one in every eight—it might almost be said seven—persons succumb to the disease.

This table contains information concerning the age at death, and the parts of the body which were mostly affected.

Diseases of the Nervous System. The seemingly abnormal mortality under this heading is due to the transference of Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc., from the Circulatory Group to that of the Nervous System according to the latest classification. The total deaths numbered 580, of which 255 were males and 325 were females. 49 occurred under 1 year of age, and of these 39 were simply returned as due to Convulsions.

Diseases of the Circulatory System. Again the comparison is sacrificed through the change in classification. Of the 643 deaths in this group 491 were due to heart complaints, 448 being definitely attributed to some form of organic disease, while 43 were ascribed either to syncope or heart failure, and are included under "ill-defined causes."

Diseases of the Respiratory System. The deaths in this group numbered 718 of which 353 were males and 365 females. Pneumonia, in its various forms, accounted for 402 deaths. Of this number 157 were under 5 years and 85 of these were under 1 year of age.

Bronchitis deaths numbered 246 and of this number 48 were under 1 year old and 136 were over 65 years of age.

The effect of seasonal influence in this connection is brought out in the Chart of Weekly Deaths.

Diseases of the Digestive System represent a mortality of 312, or 184 if Diarrhœa and Enteritis are excluded in which case the figures would seem to be fairly stationary.

In view of the dwindling records of deaths certified as due to **alcoholism** a comparison has been made of the mortality resulting in recent years from cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver. Last year there were 28 such deaths and it is found that this is a reduction of 9 on the average of the preceding five years.

Deaths by Violence numbered 140 of which 91 were males and 49 females ; 115 were attributable to accidental causes, 29 being due to falls, 19 to burns (including the Empire Theatre Disaster), 13 to street accidents, 8 to railway casualties, 10 to overlaying, 5 to poisoning, 4 to drowning, and 27 to miscellaneous causes other than the foregoing.

There was one death due to homicide.

Suicides numbered 24 of which 17 were males and 7 females ; 9 resorted to drowning, 5 threw themselves from heights, 4 were found hanged, 1 died from self-inflicted wounds, and 5 had recourse to poisons, 3 taking laudanum, 1 carbolic acid, and 1 Lysol.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the total deaths occurring last year 750 were those of children under one year of age, and when stated in relation to the number of births registered during the same period, after making allowance for country or non-resident births and deaths, the infantile mortality rate was 115 per 1000 births as compared with 103 the previous year, and 113 the average for the previous five years.

The following figures provide comparisons with other towns in Scotland, and are taken from the Report of the Registrar-General :—

					Per 1000 Births						Per 1000 Births
Glasgow	..	...	...	...	139	Paisley	...	...	...	...	111
EDINBURGH	...	...	...	...	*118	Leith	...	...	...	...	124
Dundee	...	...	...	...	156	Greenock	...	...	...	...	112
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	139	Perth	...	...	...	...	128

* After correcting for country deaths the Rate becomes 115.

The causes of death and the ages are shown in the accompanying Table.

Table showing the Causes of Death and the Ages of Infants dying last year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	17
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	14	14	52
Diphtheria and Croup	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	3	17
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	8	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	9
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	8
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	...	14	5	13	1	6	39
Pneumonia (all Forms)	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	6	8	21	23	27	85
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	...	2	2	5	13	14	9	7	48
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	...	1	2	1	4	33	33	15	5	90
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	-	...	1	...	...	2	6	4	8	1	21
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	14	4	2	4	24	3	...	...	...	27
Premature Birth	-	-	-	-	109	10	11	7	137	11	1	...	...	149
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	-	-	-	-	21	6	4	6	37	15	11	1	5	69
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
Suffocation, overlaying	-	-	-	-	...	...	1	1	2	5	2	1	...	10
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	...	...	2	1	3	8	7	4	1	23
Rickets	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
All other Causes	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	5	16	6	7	2	6	37
Total					183	30	32	30	275	134	141	96	104	750

Of the 750 deaths, 275⁴ or more than 36 per cent. occurred during the first four weeks of life, and 183 or 24 per cent. of the infants who died were less than one week old.

This naturally directs attention to the number under the heading of Prematurity, to which there were attributed 149.

Compared with other towns, however, the ratio of "premature" deaths per 1000 births registered was not excessive. In Edinburgh it was 22, in Dundee 29, and in the eight large towns in Scotland the rate was 21.

In such a comparison it should be taken into account that in Dundee 23·4 per cent. of the married women are employed, whereas in Edinburgh only 5·1 per cent. are returned in the census as following any occupation.

The fluctuations in the Ward rates for prematurity are very marked, St Giles' having the highest mortality rate of 43, St Bernard's 35, and Broughton 33, while the rate in Canongate is only 14, and the combined districts covered by the Health Visitors shows a rate of 32.

Next in importance are the deaths from diseases of the Digestive System, including Diarrhoea, numbering altogether 111. Although comparisons are not yet available there is every ground for believing that, notwithstanding the unusually dry summer of last year, the figure quoted is extremely favourable.

The Registrar-General's Report shows that the death-rate from Diarrhoea among children of less than two years was lower in Edinburgh than in any other of the eight large towns, some of the latter rates being: Dundee, 95; Perth, 84; Glasgow, 73; the Edinburgh rate being 36.

The deaths of 23 infants were certified as due to Syphilis, and this circumstance is aggravated by the reflection that the rate in Edinburgh is somewhat higher than in other towns.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of births reported in terms of the Notification of Births Act was 6703, the proportion, after deducting still-births, being at the rate of 94 per cent. of births registered.

If the notifications are classified according to their source it is found that, in addition to the mothers attended by paid medical practitioners, 1976 were attended from institutions, 117 by midwives, and 7 by neighbours or were unattended.

Of the live births, 206 were reported as being premature. Still-births were notified to the number of 250, or 3·7 per cent. of the total, 134 being described as full time, and 116 as premature.

The Lady Health Visitor selected as likely subjects for future attention 1827 cases to which first visits were paid, and 1720 of these were subsequently passed on to the Voluntary Health Visitors, with whom she is in constant touch.

The varied activities of this organisation are dealt with in detail in a separate report.

It is satisfactory to find that, after fully three years' working, the scheme has more than justified the hopes which were entertained regarding its possibilities, and the organisation has attained a status in the sphere of philanthropic effort, which reflects the greatest credit on all who have contributed towards its success.

Though we find that the mortality rate among infants last year has shown a slight increase, the adverse influences of an exceptionally dry summer, and a visitation of whooping-cough must be taken into account in drawing conclusions as to the value of this estimable work.

The past year's working has been marked by an improvement in the methods of dealing with the periodical reports of the Visitors to ensure the maximum of efficiency, and the areas under visitation have been gradually added to.

There were on the Roll of Voluntary Health Visitors at the end of the year 283 ladies engaged either in actual visiting or in other work in that connection.

At the beginning of the year the number of babies being visited was	.	.	.	1336
There were added during the year	.	.	.	1720
The total number visited was	.	.	.	<u>3056</u>

These were disposed of as follows :

Completed one year	.	.	.	.	1128
Visits became unnecessary (including 5 objectors)	.	.	.	.	63
Lost trace of	.	.	.	.	197
Left Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	89
Died	.	.	.	.	171
Being visited at end of year	.	.	.	.	1408
					<u>3056</u>

I am glad to note the excellent co-operation which has developed with other organisations, particularly the Charity Organisation Society, the effect of which should prove a decided public gain.

Provision continues to be made by the School Board for the instruction of mothers by conducting classes in the elementary household arts at centres where Visitors can raise sufficient interest, and, what is of quite as great importance, the training of the Visitors for their special work has not been neglected.

It is a significant fact that, in the earlier days, the average social worker possessed no special training, and facilities for obtaining it, had it been considered desirable, did not even exist. With the advent of the Health Visitor, however, the need for preparation became obvious, and the means for supplying it were provided primarily through that agency.

The efforts in this direction are now being supplemented through another channel, and the Edinburgh School of Cookery has inaugurated a special course of instruction of this nature, conducted under a Board of Studies, which includes the Medical Officer of Health and representatives of the Health Visitors' Executive.

I am much impressed with the fact that the Health Visitors last year have themselves subscribed and expended over £26 in securing lectures dealing exclusively with the special problems they have set themselves to help in solving, and I am disposed to regard this as a gift to the whole community, the disbursing of which will ultimately bring results which no statistics may define, but the value of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The various diseases falling to be dealt with under this heading are :—

- (1) Those which are notifiable in Edinburgh, viz. :—Pulmonary phthisis, small-pox, typhus, enteric, relapsing and continued fever, puerperal fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, scarlet fever, erysipelas, and cerebro-spinal fever.

(The first and last-named only became compulsorily notifiable in March 1907.)

- (2) Those **not** notifiable and regarding the incidence of which no statistics are available for the year, viz. :—Measles, whooping cough, and chickenpox.

The total number of cases notified during the year in terms of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, was 3022, and the following table shows the details for each month in the year :—

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Pulmonary Phthisis .	83	91	86	88	83	105	67	70	74	103	100	102	1052
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric, Relapsing and Continued Fever .	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	5	6	3	31
Puerperal Fever . . .	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	15
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	89	60	48	42	28	32	45	44	33	49	72	63	605
Scarlet Fever	127	114	89	68	50	65	69	61	104	124	86	118	1075
Erysipelas	26	29	14	12	17	19	19	17	16	16	31	25	241
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Total	330	298	243	213	181	223	202	192	233	297	298	312	3022

That a fair comparison may be arrived at as between last year and its predecessors it is necessary to deduct the Phthisis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever Notifications leaving 1967 as the net total of the other diseases, or 6·1 per 1000 of the population as compared with 7·1 for the preceding year and 7·1 for the preceding five years calculated on the revised populations.

The notifications of the respective diseases from each ward are detailed in the table appearing on page 30, together with the mortality and the case rates attaching to the individual diseases.

The total case and mortality rates brought out in this table, which includes Cerebro-Spinal Fever but not Phthisis, when compared with the corresponding rates for the five years preceding show a satisfactory reduction, the only individual disease to which the same remark does not apply being Diphtheria.

The notifications received from Public Institutions, exclusive of City patients who are returned in all cases under their home wards, included the following:—

From the Royal Infirmary : 2 Enteric, 1 Diphtheria, 4 Scarlet Fever, 8 Erysipelas, and 1 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ; from the Sick Children's Hospital : 1 Enteric, 5 Diphtheria, 4 Scarlet and 1 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ; from the Deaconess Hospital : 3 Diphtheria.

In the Street Appendix to this Report the notifications of the principal diseases may be traced to the various streets in each ward.

The Table which follows shows the number of patients suffering from each disease who were treated in hospital in the course of the year, including several cases from the county which would be notified to that authority, and consequently are not dealt with as notifications in the subsequent Tables.

Disease.	Remaining 31st December 1910.			Year 1911.			Remained 31st December 1911.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
CITY HOSPITAL—									
Pulmonary Phthisis -	54	1	55	150	78	78	48	1	49
Smallpox - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric, Relapsing, and Continued Fever -	5	...	5	30	26	3	2	4	6
Puerperal Fever -	1	...	1	8	6	2	1	...	1
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup - - -	13	63	76	558	528	42	27	37	64
Scarlet Fever - - -	36	200	236	966	1013	26	53	110	163
Erysipelas - - -	5	1	6	132	124	4	7	3	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever -	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Measles - - -	7	29	36	523	479	28	1	51	52
Whooping Cough - -	...	27	27	278	251	31	1	22	23
Mumps - - -	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	2
Chicken Pox - - -	...	3	3	70	66	1	...	6	6
Observation - - -	1	1	2	199	162	33	2	4	6
	122	325	447	2921	2735	251	143	239	382
PORTOBELLO HOSPITAL—									
Scarlet Fever - - -	1	9	10	44	45	...	2	7	9
Total - - -	123	334	457	2965	2780	251	145	246	391

The relative proportion of cases treated in hospital is shown in the Table on page 31, covering the period since 1890, and it is satisfactory to note that the high percentage which has prevailed in recent years is being well maintained.

Following on the Table just referred to are continuous records since 1880 of the notifications of each disease together with the annual mortality and case-rates per cent. of notifications.

The relative fatality of the different diseases is well brought out in these records, and it is important to note that in 1911 the case-mortality has in each instance, with the exception of Puerperal Fever and Cerebro-Spinal Fever, undergone a reduction.

The mortality from Infectious Diseases in each week of the year is shown in the Chart facing page 12.

Table showing the Infectious Disease Notifications and Deaths (except Phthisis) in each Ward during the Year.

No.	WARDS.	SMALLPOX.		TYPHUS.		ENTERIC.		PUERPERAL.		DIPHTHERIA.		SCARLET.		ERYSIPELAS.		CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.		MEASLES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		TOTAL.	
		Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.
I.	Calton	2	...	64	7	50	1	18	2	5	13	134	28	
II.	Canongate	...	...	11	1	1	1	1	...	33	2	76	1	13	...	...	...	12	11	134	28
III.	Newington	27	4	65	...	6	1	3	98	8	
IV.	Morningside	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	58	2	53	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	121	4
V.	Merchiston	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	42	4	71	...	15	...	...	...	2	5	130	11
VI.	Gorgie ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	55	5	84	2	15	1	...	...	3	11	156	23
VII.	Haymarket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	23	1	4	...	...	...	2	2	50	6
VIII.	St Bernard's	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	96	1	8	...	...	...	6	6	126	15
IX.	Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	3	49	...	11	3	...	...	4	5	89	16
X.	St Stephen's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	52	5	74	1	14	...	...	...	4	9	141	20
XI.	St Andrew's	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	39	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	69	4
XII.	St Giles	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	40	3	76	3	36	...	...	...	9	16	156	34
XIII.	Dalry ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	41	3	76	3	19	1	...	...	10	8	138	25
XIV.	George Square	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	27	1	59	3	17	1	1	1	2	7	109	15
XV.	St Leonard's	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	42	3	76	2	21	1	...	...	6	14	143	27
XVI.	Portobello	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	84	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	115	5
	Public Institutions (staff & country patients).	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	15	1	24	2	17	2	2	2	1	1	61	10
	Total	...	...	31	3	15	7	605	49	1075	24	241	12	3	3	...	67	...	114	1970	279
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for year 1911...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.88	.15	3.35	.07	.75	.03	...	.20	...	.35	6.14	.86
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for the preceding Five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.64	.12	4.45	.11	.81	.04	*.15	.28	...	.33	7.29	.93

The deaths in this table represent those actually occurring among the cases notified though taking place after the 31st December.

* Since year 1907 only.

Table showing the number of Cases of the undermentioned diseases admitted to Hospital since the year 1890
and the percentage of admissions to total notifications in each year.

Years.	Smallpox.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Diphtheria, Mem- branous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.
1890	...	...	9	100·00	241	48·02			122	29·59	480	40·10		
1891	...	...	1	100·00	227	51·01			82	39·61	433	44·12		
1892	8	100·00	16	88·88	115	48·31			66	32·51	862	46·44		
1893	51	100·00	5	83·33	144	52·55			85	33·86	780	47·88		
1894	533	99·25	3	100·00	176	56·77			122	33·70	958	52·60		
1895	109	100·00	...	...	288	69·06			146	46·49	1519	53·63		
1896	...	...	10	100·00	233	71·03	Not Notified until 1902.		108	43·02	1381	63·20	Not Notified until 1902	
1897	...	...	3	100·00	175	68·89			109	50·93	1658	63·84		
1898	7	100·00	78	98·73	143	51·03			111	41·26	1350	56·55		
1899	...	...	11	91·66	207	71·62			136	48·74	816	68·86		
1900	5	100·00	35	100·00	181	72·69			309	63·97	676	68·21		
1901	6	100·00	14	100·00	166	76·85			364	67·15	601	67·37		
1902	7	100·00	10	100·00	153	79·68	5	19·23	297	72·79	605	74·50	207	40·35
1903	5	100·00	...	...	214	90·29	...	...	429	74·60	1187	83·88	154	35·48
1904	170	100·00	6	100·00	174	88·77	1	7·14	579	76·99	942	88·03	136	38·52
1905	2	100·00	1	100·00	179	85·23	4	36·36	581	86·20	740	88·82	126	43·29
1906	...	...	...	...	132	91·66	7	63·63	589	88·30	880	89·15	146	43·32
1907	...	...	1	100·00	91	88·34	12	63·15	546	85·98	1026	92·43	152	50·66
1908	17	85·00	...	...	61	89·70	9	69·23	338	86·88	1882	94·43	133	51·15
1909	2	100·00	...	...	35	90·00	14	60·86	371	87·70	1442	94·74	108	52·17
1910	...	...	...	...	39	90·69	11	57·89	476	93·15	1423	94·11	91	43·54
1911	...	...	...	...	29	93·55	8	53·33	556	91·90	1007	93·67	131	54·35

Table showing the number of Notifications and Deaths, together with Death-Rate per cent. of Cases of each Disease, during thirty-two years, 1880-1911.

Year.	Smallpox.			Typhus Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Diphtheria, Mem- branous Croup.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.			Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.
1880	5	...	...	18	7	39.0	336	49	14.5	...	...	...	172	35	20.3	1,897	338	17.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	4	...	...	23	14	60.8	413	47	11.3	...	...	...	171	37	21.6	1,904	257	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	1	1	100.0	45	10	22.2	639	70	10.9	...	...	...	217	33	15.2	2,161	88	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...	50	16	32.0	346	42	12.1	...	...	...	214	34	15.8	1,817	85	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	1	...	...	42	16	38.0	591	70	11.8	...	...	...	183	44	24.0	1,423	72	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	12	...	...	58	10	17.2	589	62	10.5	...	...	...	149	43	28.8	1,087	28	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	26	3	11.5	12	4	33.3	224	31	13.8	...	...	...	212	51	24.0	1,306	42	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	38	11	28.9	332	38	11.4	...	...	...	256	57	22.2	2,587	145	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	1	...	...	23	5	21.7	245	27	11.0	...	...	...	245	65	26.5	618	20	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...	46	9	19.5	320	32	10.0	...	...	...	354	98	27.1	1,255	29	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	7	1	14.3	500	44	8.8	...	...	...	361	85	23.5	1,197	46	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...	1	...	...	445	42	9.4	...	...	...	207	48	23.1	979	49	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	8	...	...	18	3	16.6	238	28	11.7	...	...	...	203	42	20.6	1,856	69	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	51	1	1.9	6	1	16.6	274	36	13.1	...	...	...	251	62	24.7	1,629	49	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	537	56	10.4	3	1	33.3	310	38	12.2	...	...	...	362	86	23.7	1,821	65	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	109	16	14.6	...	...	...	417	54	12.9	...	...	...	314	65	20.7	2,832	65	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	10	3	30.0	328	36	10.9	...	...	...	251	52	20.7	2,185	48	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	3	1	33.3	254	24	9.4	...	...	...	214	44	20.5	2,597	93	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	7	...	...	79	9	11.2	241	27	11.2	...	...	...	269	38	14.1	2,387	72	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	12	3	25.0	289	39	13.4	...	...	...	279	28	10.0	1,185	50	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	5	...	...	35	3	8.5	249	25	10.0	...	...	...	483	52	10.0	991	27	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	6	1	16.6	14	2	14.3	215	30	13.9	...	...	...	542	58	10.7	892	26	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	7	...	...	10	1	10.0	192	27	14.0	26	18	69.2	408	32	7.8	812	30	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	5	1	20.0	1	...	...	237	22	9.2	7	3	42.8	575	59	10.2	1,415	53	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	168	15	8.9	6	1	...	196	20	11.2	14	11	78.5	752	63	8.3	1,070	31	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	2	...	...	1	1	100.0	210	20	9.5	11	9	81.8	674	61	9.0	832	15	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	11	7.6	11	9	81.8	667	48	7.1	987	24	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	11	10.6	19	10	52.6	635	32	5.0	1,110	24	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	20	...	...	...	...	...	68	6	8.8	13	3	23.0	389	16	4.1	1,993	32	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1909	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	12.8	23	12	52.1	423	38	8.9	1,522	50	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	13.9	19	7	36.8	511	60	11.7	1,512	42	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	9.7	15	7	46.6	605	49	8.0	1,075	24	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	977	94	9.6	562	131	23.3	9,058	1,024	11.2	158	89	56.3	11,548	1,615	13.9	48,934	2,098	4.3	3,145	161	5.1	297	181	60.9

* In these years the actual Case-Mortality is shown, i.e., the actual Deaths occurring among the cases notified, though taking place after 31st December.

PHTHISIS.

After an experience of four years' voluntary notification, Phthisis became subject to compulsory notification in 1907 and in order to appreciate the figures of last year the notifications of each year since 1907 are set out separately.

In 1907 the Notifications numbered	651 or 2·0 per 1000.
„ 1908	713 „ 2·2 „ „
„ 1909	744 „ 2·3 „ „
„ 1910	763 „ 2·3 „ „
„ 1911	1052 „ 3·3 „ „

The foregoing figures include, of course, the deaths which occurred and in connection with which no notification had previously been received, but excludes all duplicate notifications.

Such a sudden rise as has taken place during the past year might have proved really disconcerting but for the explanation to be found in the information which is here given as to the source of the notifications in 1910 and 1911.

	1910.	1911.				
Notified by Private Practitioners ...	272	250				
„ Parish Council ...	22	22	Notifications received ...	...	...	1034
„ Royal Victoria Dispensary	348	612	Deduct Cases already notified	...	...	84
„ Other Institutions ...	37	66				—
Discovered through Death returns (not having been previously notified) ...	84	102				950
	<hr/> 763	<hr/> 1052				

Here it is discovered that, whereas the cases notified by Private Practitioners have shown a falling off, the Royal Victoria Dispensary has, on the other hand, been extremely active, the excess over the previous year's returns for that Institution alone being sufficient to account for the rise in the notifications for the City as a whole.

That such an increase could take place along established lines of observation is highly improbable and the following extract from a recent Report of the Royal Victoria Dispensary shows that the additional notifications are the outcome of a systematic investigation following on every discovery of a fresh centre of infection.

“By means of the systematic ‘march past’ of all members of the infected household, cases of tuberculosis are detected at the earliest possible moment. As many as six, nine, and even fourteen cases have been determined in the same family connection as the result of the initial visit of one patient, followed by domiciliary investigation.” (*Twenty-first Annual Report, 1910-11.*)

One of the consequences of this development may be traced in the inclusion of persons at lower ages than ruled hitherto.

The ages of all the persons notified last year are given below and corresponding figures for 1910 are introduced for the purpose of comparison.

		Under 1 Year.	Under 2 Years.	Under 3 Years.	Under 4 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Under 7 Years.	Under 8 Years.	Under 9 Years.	Under 10 Years.	Under 11 Years.	Under 12 Years.	Under 13 Years.	Under 14 Years.	Under 15 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Under 17 Years.	Under 18 Years.	Under 19 Years.	Under 20 Years.	Under 25 Years.	Under 30 Years.	Under 35 Years.	Under 40 Years.	Under 45 Years.	Under 50 Years.	Under 55 Years.	Under 60 Years.	Over 60 Years.	Total.
1911.	Male . .	5	2	1	5	9	11	9	10	13	9	12	13	14	9	7	6	8	6	9	9	36	54	54	52	52	43	39	23	27	547
	Female . .	2	2	3	7	3	5	16	6	9	8	10	5	10	12	5	8	11	11	14	9	63	64	60	54	42	32	11	12	11	505
	Total . .	7	4	4	12	12	16	25	16	22	17	22	18	24	21	12	14	19	17	23	18	99	118	114	106	94	75	50	35	38	1052
1910	. .	...	6	3	1	3	9	10	15	9	6	8	13	15	15	8	8	12	10	9	13	86	78	92	97	68	60	43	33	33	763

From a statistical point of view any inquiry to establish an average duration of illness prior to notification now becomes ineffective, likewise a comparison of the Edinburgh Notification Rate with that of another district would require that the sources of information should be equally effective in method and in diagnosis.

The deaths from Phthisis last year numbered 392 being at the rate of 122 per 100,000 living; 211 were males and 181 females, and the sex mortality rates were 146 and 102 respectively.

The corresponding rate for both sexes the preceding year was 121 and for the preceding five years 122 based on populations calculated from the recent census.

The mortality from Phthisis is, perhaps, best realised when it is stated that during the year under report it was the cause of death in one case out of every ten and a half due to all causes after 25 years of age.

The death-rates of other towns, per 100,000 living are here submitted for purposes of comparison.

	Rate.		Rate.
Glasgow	128	Paisley	111
Edinburgh	*109	Leith	128
Dundee	168	Greenock	154
Aberdeen	107	Perth	126

* After correcting for country deaths the rate becomes 122.

Particulars are to be found in the accompanying table relative to the various wards.

The highest death-rate attaches to St Giles' with St Leonard's following. From another table in this Report dealing with the distribution of population I have taken the particulars showing the number of persons per room in the various wards and the association of this information with the Phthisis death-rates is of special interest.

			Persons per Room.	Phthisis Death-Rate.				Persons per Room.	Phthisis Death-Rate.
Calton	...	...	1.4	.7	Broughton	...	...	1.1	1.2
Canongate	...	...	1.6	1.2	St Stephen's	...	...	1.0	1.1
Newington	...	...	.7	.5	St Andrew's	...	...	1.0	.9
Morningside	...	...	.7	.5	St Giles'	...	...	1.6	1.6
Merchiston	...	...	.9	.6	Dalry	...	...	1.8	1.1
Gorgie	...	...	1.7	1.0	George Square	...	...	1.2	1.1
Haymarket	...	...	.7	.6	St Leonard's	...	...	1.7	1.4
St Bernard's	...	...	.9	.5	Portobello	...	...	1.0	1.2

Another interesting feature in the Ward Table on the next page consists in the unduly large proportion of deaths taking place in houses of a rental of less than £8, in St Giles and St Leonard's, pointing unmistakably to the sub-divided houses to which objection has so often been taken in these Reports.

Disinfection has been carried out after all Phthisis deaths, and on the removal of patients to hospital or from one house to another, almost a thousand such disinfections having been undertaken last year.

That the public are becoming more alive to the necessity for disinfection is evidenced by the large numbers who apply for this to be done before moving into another house, without waiting for the authorities to discover that a change of tenants is taking place.

Should it happen, as some people seem to suppose, that the application of the House-letting and Rating (Scotland) Act will result in an increased number of removals during the year, then it follows that this branch of the work will be increased in a corresponding degree.

A circumstance bearing on the education of the public mind in its attitude toward the stamping out of this disease falls to be recorded.


The offer of a public-spirited citizen to provide the Health Authorities with 20,000 calendars for free distribution was accepted, and arrangements were made to deliver these in the poorer districts of the city. The calendar, which measures 21 by 16 inches, is lithographed in tasteful colouring, and presents appropriate appeals in the interests of improved hygiene.

Table showing the Phthisis Mortality by Wards, also the Age-periods, and the Rental of the Houses occupied.

	WARDS.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Sex.		Age Periods.									Rental.							
				Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and up- wards.	Under £5.	£5 and under £8.	£8 and under £10.	£10 and under £12.	£12 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and up- wards.	Lodge- ing Houses.	Not Stated
I	Calton	17	·7	12	5	1	4	1	6	2	2	1	...	...	3	4	1	2	5	2	...	...
II.	Canongate	30	1·2	16	14	3	2	2	5	7	8	2	1	3	7	6	3	4	6	1	...	...
III.	Newington	10	·5	4	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
IV.	Morningside	11	·5	6	5	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	...	...
V.	Merchiston	15	·6	6	9	1	1	...	6	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	10	2	...	...
VI.	Gorgie	21	1·0	10	11	...	5	2	6	1	6	...	1	...	1	4	6	7	3	...	...	...
VII.	Haymarket	10	·6	5	5	...	...	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	...
VIII.	St Bernard's	9	·5	5	4	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
IX.	Broughton	19	1·2	10	9	1	...	2	4	6	4	1	1	...	...	3	2	6	4	4	...	...
X.	St Stephen's	20	1·1	11	9	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	7	2	...	2	6	2	...	...
XI.	St Andrew's	11	·9	6	5	...	1	2	2	2	1	3	...	2	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
XII.	St Giles	42	1·6	21	21	5	4	1	10	8	6	7	1	5	29	3	...	2	1	...	2	...
XIII.	Dalry	24	1·1	16	8	...	1	3	5	11	1	3	...	...	...	3	8	9	1	1	2	...
XIV.	George Square	27	1·1	15	12	3	1	5	4	8	3	2	1	1	4	4	2	6	3	5	2	...
XV.	St Leonard's	35	1·4	15	20	3	6	2	8	6	8	2	...	2	17	6	2	4	4	...	...	...
XVI.	Portobello	20	1·2	9	11	...	4	1	7	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	3	6	...	...
Institutions in the City (Home address not stated)		6	...	4	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transferred from other Districts.		56	...	34	22	...	2	3	8	14	13	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Elsewhere		9	...	6	3	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total		392	1·2	211	181	19	34	32	94	89	68	38	18	15	79	38	37	53	55	38	6	71

Along with the calendars there were circulated copies of the following leaflet which I specially prepared for this purpose.

(Reduced in reproduction).

<p>PLEASE HANG THIS UP</p>  <p>SOME HINTS ON PRECAUTIONS</p> <p>TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF</p> <p>CONSUMPTION.</p> <p>A. MAXWELL WILLIAMSON M.D., B.Sc. <i>Medical Officer of Health</i></p> <p>City Chambers Edinburgh</p>	<p>Consumption is acquired and rapidly spread, where there is an absence of fresh air and sunlight.</p> <p>Damp houses and insanitary conditions generally, may also tend towards its spread, and, where such exist, information should be sent to the Public Health Authorities.</p> <p>All overcrowding must be avoided, and the windows of occupied rooms should, as frequently as possible, be left open by night and day.</p> <p>When a person suffers from the disease, infection is carried to others by the cough or spit. The latter, when it becomes dry, readily finds its way into the lungs of unaffected persons.</p> <p>All persons suffering from the</p>	<p>disease therefore, must sleep alone and use a "spit bottle" containing some disinfectant. Such must be frequently emptied down the drain and satisfactorily cleansed.</p> <p>All sufferers from the disease, or those suspected of it, must seek medical advice at an early stage, or apply to the Victoria Dispensary for Consumption, Lauriston Place.</p> <p>Clothing and Bedding which have been used by persons suffering from Consumption, must be removed by the Public Health Authorities for disinfection before it can be again used with safety.</p> <p>Application should in all cases be made to the Medical Officer of Health in order that this can be satisfactorily done.</p>
--	--	---

HOSPITAL TREATMENT: I.—Royal Victoria Hospital. By arrangement with the Committee of this Hospital the Town Council have secured accommodation for 10 patients.

This arrangement became effective in November 1910, and I have been furnished with a summary of the cases dealt with during the first twelve months' working. To the information received from the hospital authorities have been added the latest particulars regarding the condition of the surviving patients, and the result as a whole furnishes the best of evidence in support of the mode of treatment and in justification of the course taken by the Town Council in making provision for patients in the earlier stages of the disease.

It is somewhat remarkable that, although no difficulty has been experienced in finding candidates for sanatorium treatment, there has never been any considerable waiting list, and the condition which is laid down that patients must complete three months' residence has proved an obstacle to several likely persons availing themselves of the benefits offered.

Examples of Reports on the first admissions to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

CASE.	Admitted.	Discharged.	CONDITION.	
			In Hospital.	Later.
MALE PATIENTS.				
0/640 Joiner—Aged 33 . . .	22nd Nov. 1910	21st March 1911	Bilateral disease, and very great systemic disturbance. <i>Result.</i> —Improved very greatly. Systemic disturbance gone. Gained 22¾ lbs.	Improvement not maintained. Admitted to City Hospital, 15th August 1911. Discharged, 11th Nov. 1911. Not working.
0/680 Hewer—Aged 33 . . .	10th Dec. 1910	24th March 1911	Bilateral disease, especially advanced on right side. <i>Result.</i> —Considerable improvement. Gained 13¾ lbs.	Very well. Not working. Feels quite fit; unable to get suitable situation.
8/290 Rubberworker—Aged 32	23rd Dec. 1910	24th March 1911	Both lungs affected. Systemic disturbance marked. <i>Result.</i> —Local lesion arrested. General condition very greatly improved, and patient transferred to the R.V.H. Farm Colony. Gained 15 lbs.	Very well. Working regularly.
0/613 Tailor—Aged 36 . . .	24th Dec. 1910	24th March 1911	Extensive bilateral disease, especially marked on right side. General condition very poor. <i>Result.</i> —Improvement. Gained 12 lbs.	Improvement not maintained. Able to go about. Not working.
FEMALE PATIENTS.				
0/602 Paper Bag Maker— Aged 18	19th Nov. 1910	16th Dec. 1910	An unsuitable case. Advised to go to the Craigleith Poorhouse.	Admitted to Craiglockhart Poorhouse, was discharged, and died at home, on 17th Feb. 1911.
0/691 Housewife—Aged 25 . .	8th Dec. 1910	4th April 1911— Transferred to Ordinary List. Discharged 25th May 1911.	Both lungs slightly involved. Systemic intoxication markedly in excess of local process. <i>Result.</i> —Local process arrested. All symptoms gone, except slight dyspnœa which might be due to her cardiac condition (mitral systolic). Gained 4¼ lbs.	Improvement maintained. Doing own housework.
0/708 Print Seller—Aged 26 .	22nd Dec. 1910	24th March 1911	Extensive affection of both lungs with cavity formation. Been under treatment before admission for several years. <i>Result.</i> —Condition progressive, and patient did not improve. Lost 3 lbs.	Improvement since discharge. Working regularly.
1/33 Domestic Servant— Aged 28	27th Jan. 1911	27th½April 1911	Slight affection at both apices. A complicated case, having had (1) acute rheumatism, which left a mitral lesion; (2) gastric ulcer and had a hæmatemesis in hospital here. Systemic intoxication marked. <i>Result.</i> —Improvement slight. Gained 1¾ lbs.	Gradual improvement. Working regularly.

II. --City Hospital. In 1906 fifty beds, or a whole pavilion of the City Fever Hospital, was set aside for the isolation of Phthisis patients of the advanced type.

This accommodation was increased in 1909 by the erection of six open-air shelters' each containing two beds, which brought up the total to 62 beds.

In spite of the fact that such ventures elsewhere have not always proved successful the experience of this city has been such as to induce me to obtain recently from the Town Council their sanction for the erection of six more of the open-air shelters.

During last year there was a continuous waiting list for admission, and, contrary to previous experience, the applicants were largely composed of females.

Dr Ker, in reporting specially on the work in the Phthisis section of the Hospital, says :—

“During the year 150 patients were admitted, and 78 deaths occurred in the wards.

“The accompanying Tables referring to the treatment of these extends over a period of fifteen months, ending 31st March 1912. It will be seen that by this time 66, or 44 per cent. of the cases, had terminated fatally as against 50 per cent. for the two preceding years. I am inclined to attribute this fall in the case-mortality to the more general employment of the open-air shelters, which were never empty, and to the exceptionally fine summer, which enabled even very feeble patients to spend much of their time on the balconies. Such conditions naturally tend to the prolongation of life and also, fortunately, enable us to discharge in fairly good condition a higher percentage of patients. It may be said that to the fact that a certain number of patients are annually dismissed in good health, the hospital owes its popularity and its long waiting list for admission. Were it merely regarded as a home for the dying, many patients would decline to enter it, whereas under the existing conditions many of the most advanced cases are enabled to keep up hope until the end. From this point of view the open-air shelters have done an incalculable amount of good, although it must be admitted that in the winter months it is not always easy to select suitable patients to occupy them. Since their institution, moreover, many of the men have taken an interest in gardening work and in the upkeep of the grounds allotted to them, and as a result the place looks very much more attractive than two years ago. The belt of young trees recently added is also likely to be of the greatest value in the future, as they will give some shelter to a very exposed piece of ground.”

The following Table shows the ages of the patients admitted during the year :—

AGE-PERIOD.	MALE.			FEMALE.			TOTAL.
	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	
1 — 10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
10 — 20	2	...	...	7	4	1	14
20 — 30	4	6	3	10	13	5	41
30 — 40	15	6	8	6	11	2	48
40 — 50	6	7	3	8	5	1	30
50 — 60	3	5	3	1	...	1	13
60 — 70	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL - -	33	24	17	33	33	10	150

Table showing the duration of Hospital residence of patients who died or were discharged :—

Length of Detention.	Died.	Discharged.
Under one week - -	11	1
One to four weeks - -	17	4
One to two months - -	14	12
Two to three months - -	9	14
Three to four months - -	5	7
Four to five months - -	...	8
Five to six months - -	4	2
Six to nine months - -	5	7
Nine months to one year -	1	2
Over one year - - -	...	1
Total -	66	58

ENTERIC FEVER.

The year reported on furnishes a further reduction of the already almost phenomenal record attained for this disease. Only 31 cases were notified, and at least 3 of these were imported, being removed from hospitals in the City.

Forty-six patients were admitted to hospital, and of these 30 (including one from Craigloekhart Poorhouse) were found to be suffering from Enteric Fever. There were 3 deaths, the mortality 10 per cent. being the same as last year. Two of the deaths were due to perforation, for which one of the patients were operated on, unfortunately without success. Three patients suffered from relapse, one from hæmorrhage and one from periostitis.

Table showing the age and sex of Enteric patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.			Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 and under 70 years.	TOTAL.
Patients recovered	{	Males ...	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	9
		Females ..	4	5	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	18
Do.	Died	{ Males ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
		{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total			5	7	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	30

Hospital Death-rate 10 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The notifications under this heading last year showed an increase, numbering as they did 605 as against 511 the previous year. Forty-nine cases terminated fatally, 39 among the hospital-treated cases, and 10 treated elsewhere, the case mortality being 7.2 and 20.4 per cent. respectively.

There were admitted to Hospital 642 patients notified as Diphtheria or as observation for that disease. Of these 558 were finally diagnosed as Diphtheria, the remain-

ing 84 being instances of other conditions and including 61 examples of various forms of tonsillitis. Twenty patients who, while "carriers" of the diphtheria bacillus and therefore a source of danger to the public, did not present active signs of the disease, are excluded from the age and sex table given below which refers only to the 538 persons who suffered from clinical diphtheria. Of these 39 died, the mortality rate being 7·2 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in the preceding year. The type of disease was nevertheless somewhat severe, as was evidenced by the unusual amount of post-diphtheritic paralysis subsequently observed.

In 387 cases the fauces alone were affected. Of 71 patients in whom the larynx was implicated, either alone or in conjunction with the fauces or nasopharynx, 15 or 21 per cent. died. This is a much higher figure than our usual death-rate for laryngeal cases, and may be in fact accounted for by the unusually severe type assumed by this particular class of case. Many were admitted in a practically hopeless condition, and pneumonic complications were unusually common. As a result the intubation statistics do not compare at all favourably with those of recent years, the mortality rate of the 32 patients so treated being no less than 37 per cent. as against 26 per cent. in the preceding year. Several of the deaths occurred from late heart failure or from paralysis in patients who had been completely relieved by the operation and from whom the tube had been successfully removed. The mortality of 92 cases in which the naso-pharynx was involved was 28 per cent., this type of the disease being as usual very fatal. Hæmorrhagic cases were less numerous than in the two preceding years.

Paralysis affected 77 patients or 14·3 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in 1910. The soft palate was, as usual, the muscle most frequently implicated, there being 62 instances of this form of palsy. Twenty-three patients had more than three muscles affected.

Serum sequelæ were observed in 76 cases or 14 per cent. of the whole. In four instances the rash was associated with arthritis. In no case were any serious results noted, although several of the patients were known to have had previous injections of serum at a comparatively recent date. The importance of giving serum early in the illness is emphasised by the results below :—

Of 160 patients first injected on the 1st or 2nd days of illness 1·2 per cent. died.

Of 258 patients first injected on the 3rd or 4th days of illness 7 per cent. died.

Of 77 patients first injected on the 5th or 6th days of illness 16·8 per cent. died.

Of 40 patients first injected on the 7th day of illness or after 10 per cent. died.

It is of course obvious that a patient who is still untreated after a week's illness is in most instances not suffering from a very severe attack. It is natural, therefore, to expect the mortality to be somewhat less after the 7th day.

The appended table gives the Age and Sex of the 538 Patients finally diagnosed as Clinical Diphtheria, "carrier" cases being excluded.

AGE PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 and under 70 years.	70 and under 80 years.	TOTAL.
Recovered	Males ...	3	9	13	16	24	92	39	10	6	3	1	...	...	...	216
	Females	6	7	17	19	24	97	37	25	37	8	3	3	...	...	283
Died ...	Males ...	1	3	2	4	1	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Females	...	3	4	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17
TOTAL ...		10	22	36	42	51	201	78	36	43	11	5	3	...	...	538

Hospital Mortality 7·2 per cent. as compared with a mortality among cases treated at home of 20·4 per cent.

The addresses of all houses from which Diphtheria was notified were passed on to the Sanitary Inspector and the Burgh Engineer in the ordinary course, and from the reports of the latter I find that drain defects were discovered in 216 instances.

Steps were taken during the year to have supplies of anti-toxin placed at convenient centres for use in emergency, and the arrangements were as announced on the appended circular which was issued to the Medical Profession.

COPY.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that in accordance with a Recommendation of the Local Government Board, the Public Health Committee have resolved to provide, free of cost, a supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin for use in suitable cases by members of the Medical Profession in the City.

In consulting the convenience of the Profession, arrangements have been made with the following Chemists, who have kindly agreed to store a quantity of the Serum in doses of 2000 and 3000 units, and a supply will be at once available on application being made at any of the following shops :—

(6 addresses were given, one shop having a night service.)

I would desire to remind you that the Local Government Board specially emphasises the fact that free distribution of Diphtheria Anti-toxin must not be regarded as a substitute for removal of cases of the disease to Hospital. The Public Health Committee, therefore, trust that the Serum supplied will not be used meantime as a prophylactic, but for early administration in undoubted cases of the disease, or where such may be suspected to exist pending Bacteriological confirmation.

(Signed) A. MAXWELL WILLIAMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The fact that these facilities have been but little taken advantage of goes to show how the advantages of the City Hospital, with its day and night ambulance services for Diphtheria cases continue to be preferred.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases notified last year numbered 1075, as compared with 1512 the previous year.

From this it may rightly be inferred that the relatively high incidence which has distinguished this disease during the last five years is passing away, and the current year's records promise a further decline.

It is worthy of note that the periodic wave which is now subsiding did not succeed in establishing such high rates as were recorded in the late nineties.

Of the total cases notified—1007 or 93·6 per cent. were removed to Hospital, 966 to the City Hospital, and 44 to Portobello Hospital.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 24 in all, as against 42 the previous year, and the mortality rate was 7 per 100,000 living, as compared with 11 during the five preceding years.

The observations of Dr Ker on the cases treated in the City Hospital are appended.

The number of patients treated in the City Hospital was 966, including 3 from the County, as against 1369 in the preceding year. The case-mortality remained low, 2·17 per cent. against 2·8 per cent. in 1910. Only 3 cases could be fairly classed as "toxic," or malignant, and all these terminated fatally. The "septic" cases numbered 27, of which 9 were fatal.

The principal complications and their percentage incidence was as follows :—

						Percentage Incidence.
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	2·27 per cent.
Adenitis...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2 „
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	7·25 „
Rhinitis...	...	...	...	...	...	10·45 „
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1·86 „

Return cases were unfortunately made more numerous than usual, the percentage of infecting cases reaching the high figure of 3·9 per cent. It is not altogether easy to account for this increase, but it is reasonable to associate it with the increased percentage of skinorrhœa noticed in hospital, 10·4 per cent. as against 5·4 per cent. in the previous year. It is particularly these patients, in whom nasal discharge recurs after their return home, who are liable to infect others. The great majority of the cases occurred in the early spring, and the climatic conditions on discharging days at that time

appeared to be favourable for such recurrence. From April onwards a special Quarantine Ward was set apart, and now the vast majority of Scarlet Fever patients spend from four days to a week there after disinfection, and before dismissal. This experiment has not been as successful as was hoped, as of those who had the advantages of it no less than 3 per cent. were alleged to infect others. It nevertheless is a wise precaution, and the system will be continued.

The average detention of Scarlet Fever patients was 50·27 days, a trifle over seven weeks. The fact that mere length of detention in Hospital is absolutely useless as a method of preventing return cases is well shown by the following figures. Of 128 patients discharged within 40 days the infecting rate was 2·3 per cent., of 456 whose detention lasted from 40 to 50 days it was 3·0 per cent., of 209 detained from 50 to 60 days it was 4·7 per cent., while of the 176 who were isolated 60 days and over the infecting rate was as high as 6·8 per cent. Among those alleged to cause infection at home were 2 patients who spent over 90, and 3 who spent over 80 days in Hospital.

Table showing the Age and Sex of Scarlet Fever Patients treated in the City Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	Males ...	2	14	20	38	48	188	76	28	11	7	5	2	...	439
	Females ...	4	16	27	29	38	211	97	32	37	10	4	...	1	506
" Died ...	Males ...	1	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Females ...	2	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
Total ...		9	32	47	71	37	408	174	60	48	17	9	3	1	966

Hospital Death-rate 2·17 per cent.

In December of last year an outbreak of Scarlet Fever affected a small area of the City, but was, nevertheless, productive of a considerable number of cases.

The milk supply fell under suspicion at the very outset, and a searching enquiry revealed these facts :—

On the 12th December a Scarlet Fever patient, 30 years of age, was notified to the Department and removed to hospital. She had sickened on the 6th of the month, and the rash was apparent on the 9th. It transpired afterwards that from the 8th daily on to and even at the moment of her removal to hospital she was visited by an unmarried sister, who was employed in a small dairy in the dispatching of the milk.

Although this person did not herself complain or even confess to the presence of any symptoms of the disease, yet her brother, living in the same house, was notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, and removed to hospital on the 18th, or six days after the removal of the sister she had been visiting.

The most of the damage done through the milk supply was confined to two large boarding establishments housing the pupils of one of the large scholastic institutions in the City.

Altogether 41 cases occurred, and all of them fortunately recovered. The main features of the outbreak are shown in this diagram :—

December		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Supplied DIRECTLY from Dairy "A"	Cases notified in Boarding-House I.	..	....	..				
	Cases notified in Boarding-House II.		.....	..	.	.	.				.
	Among five Private Families - -			.	.		...
INDIRECTLY	Among Customers of Dairy "B" -			..	.		.
	Among Customers of Dairy "C" -		.		.						

So great was the danger and so evident the culpability that I was prompted to make a representation to the Local Government Board pointing out the desirability of obtaining, among other reforms, such legislation as would make it a penal offence for dairy employees to have any communication whatever with an infected dwelling.

ERYSIPELAS.

The number of cases notified last year was 241, as compared with 209 the previous year. 12 deaths occurred, giving a case-mortality of 4·9 per cent., the corresponding rate the preceding year being 6·2.

There was admitted to hospital 159 cases, and of these 132 proved to be suffering from Erysipelas. The mortality rate was low, 3 per cent. as against 8·5 per cent. last year.

The face was first affected in 118 cases.

The scalp was first affected in 4 cases.

The leg was first affected in 10 cases.

The arm was first affected in 1 case.

15 of the patients had a history of one or more previous attacks. Relapses occurred in 5 cases, a somewhat small proportion in comparison with most previous years.

Table showing the Age and Sex of Erysipelas Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.		Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 and under 70 years.	70 and under 80 years.	80 and over.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	Males ...	7	1	8	6	9	10	10	4	2	...	57
	Females ...	4	1	4	15	15	14	13	4	...	1	71
" Died ...	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Females ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2
Total ...		12	2	12	21	24	25	24	8	3	1	132

Hospital Mortality, 3 per cent.

MEASLES.

Sixty-seven deaths occurred from this disease last year, as compared with 119 the year previous.

The death-rate was 20 per 100,000 living, being more favourable than the corresponding rate for the preceding five years, which was 28.

Of the 550 patients admitted to Hospital, 523 proved to have Measles, a considerably smaller number than last year. On the whole the results may be regarded as favourable, the percentage mortality being 5·7, as against 8·9 for the preceding twelve months. This improvement in the death-rate cannot be attributed to any change in the age incidence, as the percentage of children below the age of three years was practically identical with that of 1910. It must be concluded, therefore, that the type of the disease was less fatal. While cases of broncho-pneumonia were relatively as numerous as in the previous year, this complication did not prove nearly so dangerous as usual, the death-rate being only 26 per cent., an exceptionally low figure, which may be partly explained by the fact than an unusually dry year gave special advantages for open-air treatment.

The most frequent complications and their percentage incidence were as follows :—

			Cases.	Percentage incidence.
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	52	or 9·9
Laryngitis (after the rash)	-	-	16	or 3
Purulent Conjunctivitis	-	-	6	or 1·1
Otitis	-	-	22	or 4·1

Table showing the Sex and Age of Measles Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	{ Males ...	11	33	46	31	31	81	3	9	6	...	251
	{ Females ...	10	28	48	37	21	78	3	6	7	4	242
" Died	{ Males ...	4	8	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	20
	{ Females ...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10
Total ...		26	76	97	70	54	160	6	16	14	4	523

Hospital Mortality, 5·7 per cent.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

There were 114 deaths from Whooping Cough last year, 52 of which occurred under one year of age, and 40 between one and two years.

The mortality rate was 35 per 100,000, as compared with 33 for the preceding five years.

Of the 319 patients admitted to Hospital 278 were actually cases of Whooping-Cough, the remainder suffering from various Bronchitic and Pulmonary conditions. The mortality, as last year, was low, 8·0 per cent. of those treated eventually succumbing. This may be contrasted favourably with the figures, varying from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent., which were so commonly reported in former years. Of 12 patients who suffered from convulsions during the course of illness, 9, or 75 per cent. died. There were 71 cases of Broncho-Pneumonia, of which 22, or 30·9 per cent. terminated fatally, a result which compares satisfactorily with the 40·9 per cent. reported last year. There is no doubt that many lives can be saved annually by an increased use of the hospital for Whooping-Cough which is terribly destructive to the ill-nourished children of the very poor.

Table showing Age and Sex of Whooping-Cough Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 20 years.	20 and under 40 years.	TOTAL.
Patients recovered	{	Males ...	15	26	22	17	13	24	2	...	119
		Females ...	16	20	20	24	15	38	1	...	134
Do.	Died	{ Males ...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
		{ Females ...	4	8	1	1	1	2	...	...	17
Total ...			36	59	44	42	29	65	3	...	278

Males - - 8 died, or 6·3 per cent.
Females - - 17 „ 11·2 „
Total cases - 25 „ 8·0 „

CHICKEN-POX.

There were 70 cases of Chicken-pox treated in Hospital, as against 59 in the previous year. One patient died, but the Chicken-pox only played a subsidiary part in the causation of death, as the child in question suffered from acute Lymphatic Leukæmia.

Table showing Age and Sex of Chicken-pox Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.					Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	TOTAL.
Males	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	9	7	11	...	2	...	36
Females	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	4	6	8	3	...	...	34
Total	...	...	...	...	3	5	12	13	13	19	3	2	...	70

OTHER DISEASES.

Of eight cases removed to Hospital as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis only three were found to be in reality instances of that infection, and all terminated fatally. They had none of the characteristics of the epidemic type of the disease, and may be regarded as what used to be called "Post-basis Meningitis." The other cases were examples of Tubercular and Septic Meningitis. Eight cases of Puerperal Fever were treated in Hospital, and of these only two terminated fatally. One of the deaths was the result of septic infection following a criminal abortion, the other was that of a woman who, in addition to Puerperal Septicæmia, suffered from far advanced Phthisis.

DISINFECTION.

The particulars on this page have reference to the extent of the disinfecting work, undertaken by the Department.

This Table shows the number of Houses, etc., dealt with during each of the last three years.

	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Number	Apart-ments.	Number	Apart-ments.	Number	Apart-ments.
Dwelling houses, Hotels, etc. :--						
After Tuberculous Diseases	563	859	666	1288	913	1521
„ other „	3764	4310	3714	5446	4245	6246
Schools	21	114	54	1344	73	2285

The articles removed last year from the above dwellings for steam disinfection are detailed in the next Table.

Description.	No. of Articles.		Description.	No. of Articles.	
	After Tuberculous Diseases.	After Other Diseases.		After Tuberculous Diseases.	After Other Diseases.
Mattresses and Palliasses ...	671	3,262	Body Clothes	3,007	37,234
Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, etc.	1,981	11,316	Carpets and Rugs	93	1,893
Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, etc.	3,000	14,271	Miscellaneous	480	10,131
Curtains, Table Covers, Wraps, etc.	322	4,706	Destroyed by request	1,412	872
Table Napery, Toilet Covers, Towels, etc.	451	6,888	Total	11,417	90,573

The **Reception House**, which is in conjunction with the Disinfecting Station was not brought into requisition last year, except to deal with 206 contacts who presented themselves for disinfection. Of that number 90 were adults, and 116 were children.

Verminous persons, of whom there were 137 last year, were similarly treated. In this case the adults outnumbered the children, the respective figures being 100 and 37.

There were four public vehicles disinfected during the year, and the books belonging to the Public Libraries brought in for the same purpose numbered 311.

CITY MORTUARY.

During the year 116 bodies were removed to the Mortuary at a cost to the Local Authority of £7, 10s. 0d.

The following table shows the number of bodies which have been admitted to the Mortuary during the last five years, together with the expenditure incurred in connection with their removal:—

Year.	Number.			Cost of Removal.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1907	100	48	148	£16 18 0
1908	103	68	171	20 1 0
1909	98	59	157	13 7 6
1910	82	41	123	7 11 6
1911	76	40	116	7 10 0

INTERMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The Department was applied to in 106 instances where the relatives of deceased persons represented their inability to bury. As the result of inquiries which were made it was found that 3 of the deceased were insured, 2 had been in receipt of parish relief, 8 of the applicants possessed sufficient means, and 7 others withdrew their applications.

The funerals of the remaining 86 deceased persons, of whom 28 were adults and 58 were children, were provided at the instance of the Department at a net expenditure of £82, 13s. 2d.

The appended table shows the combined charges for the removal of bodies and for interments during the past five years.

Year.	Number.	Total Cost of Interments and Removals.	Sums Recovered from Relatives.	Net Expenditure.
1907	117	£108 16 6	£10 7 0	£98 9 6
1908	104	100 1 6	5 8 0	94 13 6
1909	107	102 19 0	7 16 6	95 2 6
1910	90	90 6 6	8 17 3	81 9 3
1911	86	97 6 6	6 13 4	90 3 2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AT USHER INSTITUTE.

The following Table shows the number of specimens submitted for Bacteriological examination, and reported on by the Usher Institute of Public Health under agreement with the University authorities.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For Tubercle :—													
Number of Examinations -	79	88	85	93	86	76	45	45	65	65	76	89	892
Positive - - -	24	20	20	32	29	22	18	18	25	18	22	22	270
Negative - - -	55	68	65	61	57	54	27	27	40	47	54	67	622
For Enteric :—													
Number of Examinations -	13	9	7	6	7	2	3	11	13	10	4	5	90
Positive - - -	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	13
Negative - - -	10	9	7	4	7	2	2	11	10	8	2	5	77
For Diphtheria :—													
Number of Examinations -	120	77	80	56	69	103	66	79	98	107	153	215	1223
Positive - - -	29	14	12	22	16	27	16	18	14	19	43	32	262
Negative - - -	91	63	68	34	53	76	50	61	84	88	110	183	961
												Total -	2205

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Following on the usual inquiries consequent on the notification of infectious diseases, intimations to the number of 1538 were sent to the Headmasters of Schools in terms of Section 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and certificates enabling 1643 children to resume school attendance were granted during the year.

The names and addresses of children who had not applied for certificates, although the period of their detention from school had expired, were forwarded to the School Board Authorities, and 1257 names were thus communicated.

My thanks are due to the Medical Inspector to the Board for information received regarding cases of infectious disease coming under the notice of his Staff, and in connection with verminous children.

CITY HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the City Hospital for the year 1911. During the twelve months 2921 patients were admitted as against 3171 for the preceding year. The daily average number of patients was 353, practically identical with the 1910 figures. The accommodation was at all times sufficient, but at certain times of the year the nursing staff was somewhat severely taxed, owing particularly to the large number of diphtheria patients treated.

The general health of the staff was excellent. A certain number of nurses contracted the diseases with which their duties brought them in contact—six having suffered from scarlet fever, one from erysipelas, and five from diphtheria. As regards the latter the diagnosis, except in one instance, was almost entirely based upon bacteriological grounds, and the attacks were of a trivial nature. All the infected nurses made good recoveries. One ward-maid suffered from scarlet fever and diphtheria combined and recovered satisfactorily.

The usual classes for students were held during the year. The 228 who attended were divided into eight classes, of which Dr James conducted three. I also held a class for women students, 16 of whom attended, and conducted three classes, attended by 28 medical men, for the Diploma of Public Health.

During the year the Local Government Board instituted a certificate for fever nurses. The examination is of a searching character, and I am glad to report that the first four nurses to obtain the certificate were from this Hospital. Sixteen others passed in the two preliminary subjects. We have made arrangements for special courses of instruction with a view to all our nurses acquiring this useful certificate, and since last August all probationers joining our staff have entered for the preliminary examination in general education, which has also been instituted by the Board. The medical staff has very much assisted me by conducting numerous tutorial classes.

Three of the pavilions and some other buildings have been re-painted and entirely renovated during the year. The work has been well done, and the various wards dealt with have been much improved in appearance. In the early spring a large number of young trees were planted in the Phthisis grounds with a view of ultimately forming a wind-screen to the south-west of the enclosure. The very dry summer was, however, fatal to many of them, and it has been necessary to replace them this year. When the plantation grows up it will be a very great improvement to the grounds, and will afford a sheltered walk for the Phthisis patients.

The consulting physician, Dr James, has, as in previous years, given me much kind help in the management of difficult and dangerous cases. Our senior medical assistant, Dr John Ritchie, was, in August, appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health of Dumfriesshire, and left to the regret of all in the Hospital. His place has been taken by Dr Robertson, who has been of great assistance to me during the latter months of the year. My best thanks are due to the Matron and her excellent staff of nurses. The domestic staff has also worked very well, and I am much indebted to the Steward and other officials for their admirable work in the different departments of the Hospital.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE B. KER, M.D.

DOUBLE INFECTIONS.

As usual I append a note on the cases in which two diseases were co-existent on admission, or a second disease was contracted in hospital.

Concurrent on Admission.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	23
Scarlet Fever and Whooping-cough	1
Scarlet Fever and Measles	2
Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox	3
Measles and Diphtheria	8
Diphtheria, Chicken-pox and Mumps	1
Measles and Whooping-cough	8
Whooping-cough and Chicken-pox	1
Diphtheria and Whooping-cough	1

In addition to this, 85 cases of Scarlet Fever were found on admission to be Diphtheria "carriers," and 9 cases of Whooping-cough were on different occasions proved to harbour the same bacillus.

Second infections contracted at home and developed in hospital:—

Two cases of Scarlet Fever admitted incubating Measles.

Five " " " " Chicken-pox.

One case of " " " " Whooping-cough.

Five cases of Whooping-cough " " Chicken-pox.

Second infections contracted in hospital:—

Sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever contracted Diphtheria.

Thirteen " " " Measles.

Two " Diphtheria " Scarlet Fever.

One case of Whooping-cough " Scarlet Fever.

One " Measles " Diphtheria.

Three cases of Whooping-cough " Diphtheria.

Five " Scarlet Fever " Chicken-pox.

One case of Measles " Whooping-cough.

It may be said that, with one or two exceptions, the Diphtheria included in the last table was of a trivial nature, and diagnosed and treated as such upon bacteriological grounds. A very interesting feature in the figures is that they show that although on five separate occasions Chicken-pox was insidiously introduced into the Whooping-cough Wards, not a single patient

contracted it, a fact which says much for the care taken to avoid infection. The actual percentage of hospital patients who contracted a second infection, 1·4 per cent., is higher than usual, and is doubtless in part accounted for by the undue prevalence of Diphtheria and Chicken-pox during the whole year, and of Measles in the late autumn. The Children's Hospital suffered even more severely than the City Hospital, which goes far to prove that secondary infections are the result of imported and not so-called cross infections. For the third year in succession no Measles patient contracted Scarlet Fever, 2261 persons having passed through these wards without taking that particular infection which, of all others, is probably the most likely to be carried by the Staff. Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria is likely to be observed as long as the detected "carriers" admitted number, as they do, over 11 per cent. of the total Scarlet Fever admissions. As only the throat is examined, there is certain to be some leakage of infection, as, doubtless, nasal "carriers" are comparatively common. With the present Laboratory Staff, however, the extra bacteriological work entailed by making two cultivations, from throat and nose, of every Scarlet Fever admission cannot be faced.

The following Table contains a Summary of the Laboratory Examinations conducted at the City Hospital by the Medical Staff there during the Year 1911:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Examinations of Scarlatinal cases on admission for Diphtheria Bacilli:—													
Total Examinations . . .	112	84	89	71	42	59	63	49	103	108	82	94	956
Positive	18	14	11	5	9	5	2	3	13	8	10	7	105
Negative	94	70	78	66	33	54	61	46	90	100	72	87	851
Examinations for the bacillus of Diphtheria made in the Diphtheria Wards:—													
Direct examinations . . .	86	43	45	45	20	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	265
Cultures on admission . .	113	69	69	66	37	41	49	52	59	60	79	60	754
Do. on Convalescence . .	205	115	95	103	105	115	120	109	155	115	160	222	1619
Examinations for the bacillus of Diphtheria in Scarlet, Measles, Whooping-Cough, etc., Wards:—													
Total Examinations . . .	140	128	108	70	91	109	48	31	15	22	42	97	901
Positive	53	36	34	22	24	23	14	7	1	1	11	27	253
Negative	87	92	74	48	67	86	34	24	14	21	31	70	648
Examinations of Blood in cases of suspected Enteric for Widal's Re-action:—													
Total Examinations . . .	7	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	7	4	7	3	46
Positive	5	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	3	6	3	31
Negative	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	15
Examinations of Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus:—													
Total Examinations . . .	14	17	16	11	18	9	13	12	11	12	6	11	150
Positive	11	16	9	10	13	6	12	10	11	12	4	10	124
Negative	3	1	7	1	5	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	26
Miscellaneous	0	6	7	14	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	8	44

Making the Total for the Year . . . 4735

The following Table shows the cost per occupied bed per annum, together with the average number of beds occupied during 1911, and each of the five preceding years :—

Years.	Daily average Number of Occupied Beds.	* Cost of Food.	† Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.
1905	282	£22 1 6	£44 9 9	£66 11 3
1906	291	22 11 10	43 18 1	66 9 11
1907	340	23 14 5	42 3 11	65 18 4
1908	359	19 2 1	41 3 10	60 5 11
1909	362	18 12 5	40 3 7	58 16 0
1910	352	18 15 4	42 13 1	61 8 5
1911	353	18 13 7	41 17 2	60 10 9

* Includes food for staff.

† Includes Salaries, Heating, Lighting, Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds, Taxes, &c.

The expenditure for Provisions is detailed below :—

Butcher Meat	£1417 9 6
Fish, Fowls, etc.	783 6 5
Butter, Cheese, and Bacon	905 2 0½
Eggs	325 9 2
Groceries	812 17 7½
* Milk	1415 7 10
Bread	721 8 5
Oatmeal and Flour	89 18 1
Potatoes and Vegetables	122 17 3
	<u>£6593 16 4</u>

* The total quantity was 35,713 gallons, an average of $97\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per day, equal to $2\frac{1}{5}$ pints per head per day.

The total cost of stimulants for the year amounted to £51, 15s. 1d., as against £59, 11s. 1d. in 1910, and was expended as follows :—

Phthisis Patients	£3 9 11
Enteric „	2 10 10
Diphtheria „	29 2 3
Scarlet Fever Patients	5 11 11
Erysipelas	1 17 1
Measles Patients	4 19 10
Whooping-Cough Patients	3 14 2
Other Diseases	0 9 1
	<u>£51 15 1</u>

The cost of Serums during the year amounted to £498, 2s. 6d.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Reports relating

to

Meat Inspection, the

Inspection of Cow Byres, Dairies, Ice-Cream Shops,
Workshops, Bakehouses and Hairdressing Saloons,

and the administration

of the 'Shop Hours,' 'Seats for
Shop Assistants,' and 'Food and Drugs'
Acts.

COW BYRES.

During the year 9 dairy premises were vacated, but 2 of these were re-occupied, making a total reduction of 7 byre premises, and a corresponding reduction of the cow population within the city from 2,708 to 2,446, or a net decrease of 262 cows

There are now only 73 dairy premises within the city, also 8 byres where cows are kept for private use, and 3 byres which are used entirely by dealers for sale purposes.

As this reduction of byre premises has been going on for several years, and the cow population has steadily decreased, it is obvious that the quantity of milk produced in the city must also be similarly diminished. As a matter of fact only about one-fourth of the milk consumed in the city is now supplied by cows housed within its boundaries while the remainder, about three-fourths of the whole, is brought by road or rail from the country, some coming even from Wigtownshire.

The cow byres in the city have received the usual attention during the year, visits being paid at intervals of about three weeks.

While some dairymen keep their premises clean and tidy, others, on the other hand, require constant supervision. Several breaches of the dairy regulations were discovered when the Inspector visited, and these were immediately remedied on written notices being served. There was a tendency on the part of some dairymen to keep one or two extra cows temporarily in a shed or other unlicensed premises.

Many of the cows, when newly bought, suffer from Mange, and constant supervision is required to prevent this parasitic affection from spreading. There were no cases of Anthrax or other contagious diseases among the cows during the year.

The disease most common among dairy cows is Tuberculosis, and this disease has always received the Inspector's special attention. In order to assist and confirm diagnosis, microscopic examinations of expectorate, milk, or any form of discharge, are always had recourse to.

As will be seen by the following tables 27 cows were discovered suffering from this disease, and were removed from byre premises during the year in terms of the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, which gives power to remove diseased cows from dairy premises, but which, unfortunately, gives no direction as to their disposal. The destinations of the animals, so far as this information could be obtained, are here set forth.

Taking into account the time these animals had each spent in the Edinburgh byres, it is quite evident that they had been in a diseased condition when brought into the city.

A case occurred in which a cow's udder was found to be invaded with Actinomyces and the organism was demonstrated in the milk microscopically. This animal was immediately ordered away, and is known to have been ultimately slaughtered in Sheffield.

The following tables, etc., will indicate the extent of the work done during the year :—

Inspection of Byres :—

Number of dairy byres in city	...	...	...	...	73
do. do. private byres in city	...	...	...	...	8
do. do. sale byres in city	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of byre premises in city					84
New licences granted during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Licences withdrawn during the year	...	...	...	...	9
Number of cows in licensed byre premises	...	...	...	...	2446
do. do. in private byres	...	...	...	...	14
do. inspections of city byres	...	...	...	...	1158
do. inspections of byres beyond city	..	..	..	..	20

Improvements effected :—

Byre floors repaired and made im-		Dung-pits rebuilt and cemented	...	2
pervious	...	Drainage improved	...	2
Courtyards repaired and drained	...	Broken windows repaired and re-		
Roofs repaired	...	glazed	...	6

Contraventions dealt with :—

Keeping cows in unlicensed premises	5	Accumulating manure beyond pre-		
Storing milk vessels in byre	...	scribed period	...	12
Overcrowding	...	Obstructing ventilation	...	6
Stabling horse in byre premises	...			

Notices served requiring :—

Lime-washing of premises	...	The treatment of cows affected with		
Removal of manure	...	parasites	...	4
		The removal of diseased cows	...	32

Cows ordered to be removed in terms of the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891.

Suffering from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	27
Do. Actinomyces	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Johne's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Septicæmia	...	..	...	...	1
Total					32

Sent to—

England	12	Wishaw	2
Knackery	4	Edinburgh slaughter-house ...	2
Leith slaughter-house	8	Failed to trace	2
Polmont	2		
		Total ...	32

Bacterioscopic Examinations in connection with the foregoing cases:—

Milk	65 specimens.
Expectorate	51 „
Lochia	1 „
Actinomycosis	2 „
Scraping from intestine	1 „
Total ...	120

Of the Tuberculous cows ordered to be removed from Byres, Tubercle bacilli were found—

In the expectorate in	16 cases.
In the milk in	6 „
In both expectorate and milk in 4 cases	
Clinically Tuberculous (no expectorate, and milk free from bacilli) ...	8 „
Total ...	30

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Fewer samples of milk than formerly were taken last year for the purpose of bacteriological examination.

The results were quite satisfactory according to the appended report received from the Usher Institute.

University of Edinburgh,
Usher Institute of Public Health,
1st February 1912.

Examination of Milk for the presence of Bacillus Tuberculosis.

Twenty-two samples of milk produced at dairy farms outside the City were taken last year in course of delivery in the City by an Inspector of the Health Department, and brought to the Institute.

The investigation was conducted by means of inoculation experiments on animals, and the subsequent post-mortem examination of these animals. The details of the samples taken are appended.*

The Bacillus Tuberculosis was found present in none of these samples of milk.

This investigation of the milk supply is being continued during the current year.

(Signed) CHARLES HUNTER STEWART.

* These particulars show the sources from which the individual samples were procured, etc.

DAIRIES.

There were at the end of the year 446 names on the Register of Dairy-keepers in the city, being an increase of only 1 during the year. In addition to the above there were 250 dairy-keepers supplying milk from beyond the city boundaries.

Particulars of the visits paid and the results of inspection are to be found in the appended table.

It was necessary to require the cleansing of walls, etc., in 101 premises, and 8 others were, in other respects, not in a cleanly condition.

The more serious contraventions consisted in 7 shops having dirty milk-vessels ; in 3 occupiers using their premises for drying clothes ; and one instance where it was sought to establish communication with a dwelling.

As may be inferred from the details regarding boiling facilities for the thorough cleansing of milk-vessels and the like, special attention has been devoted to these matters, and wherever the premises seemed inadequately furnished with the means for obtaining a plentiful supply of hot water steps were taken to ensure that the appliances were at least conveniently available.

The foregoing particulars, relating as they do only to the enforcing of such requirements as are imposed on milk vendors to secure the sanitary condition of their premises, form, it is true, but a small part of the general subject of milk supply, but the value of such a control means much to the inhabitants of the city.

The impossibility of administering the present regulations to attain results compatible with modern standards has been frequently demonstrated, and the blame for delaying necessary reforms must ultimately rest upon our legislators.

For several years now sanitary authorities have been indulging the hope that they were on the brink of securing fresh legislation, and their faith in its early arrival has largely prevented the amendment of local bye-laws being undertaken.

The reference to milk supply under the heading "Scarlet Fever" is fresh proof of the insufficient protection afforded against the spread of infectious disease, and the state of affairs disclosed in the "Food and Drugs' Section" of this report calls for more drastic treatment.

While I am glad to note the increasing use of bottles for distributing purposes I have serious misgivings regarding the popularising of any innovation which makes no

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

The number of these premises in the City at the end of the year was 69 or a reduction of 3 compared with the previous year.

The inspection has been, as usual, exacting, and there has been an absence of any glaring irregularity in so far as the cleanliness or sanitary requirements were concerned.

It was noticed that a revival of the objectionable gaming machines was threatened, but was promptly suppressed by the police, and now these "attractions" have been entirely abolished.

To all appearance the saloons are becoming the longer the less lucrative to those who conduct them, and although it may be premature to forecast the results which will follow the enforcement of the powers secured to the Corporation by adopting the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, amended by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1911, one may be certain that any limitation whatever will be attended by a considerable diminution in the number of premises.

This Table gives particulars of the inspection throughout the year.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles'	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL
Number of shops at beginning of year ...	9	6	...	1	2	3	1	1	8	2	3	15	4	5	3	9	72
Number closed during the year ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	6
Number of premises opened during the year... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Number of persons on register at end of year	9	7	...	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	3	14	5	5	2	7	69
Number of visits ...	84	67	...	10	20	28	9	8	72	17	27	136	40	47	21	61	647
Premises ordered to be papered and painted	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	7
Premises not in a cleanly condition	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Hanging clothing to dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other Contraventions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2

WORKSHOPS.

There were on the Register of Workshops at the end of the year 1247 premises and the distribution of these throughout the City is shown in the accompanying table together with the visits paid and other details for the year.

Any change in the condition of the workshops so far as their cleanliness is concerned is rather towards betterment. There are a great many occupiers who are disposed to a high standard in the provisions made for their employees and there are likewise many who, though inclined to be indifferent, nevertheless recognise that a certain minimum of cleansing will be insisted on and provide for it just on that account.

The improvement in recent years in the general suitability of the average workshop has been very marked. Not only do the worst of the existing premises differ greatly from the same class a few years ago, but the superiority is equally apparent in the best equipped establishments and some of those more recently opened show a very laudable consideration indeed for the comfort of the employees.

The two cases of overcrowding reported were first discovered by H.M. Inspector. I found that neither was aggravated or of long standing and both were promptly discontinued.

Other irregularities were suitably attended to without having recourse to any drastic proceedings.

The outworkers reported by employers last year numbered 95 and the number of employers in the City sending lists was 35.

A firm of tailors was reported to the Fiscal for failing to comply with the Act and send to the Local Authority a list of the outworkers they employed. The irregularity came to light through some partially made-up clothing being found in a house where a case of diphtheria had occurred. The Magistrate, in view of this being the first case of the kind to be dealt with, admonished the offender.

Table showing the visits paid to Workshops and the improvements effected.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL.
Number of Workshops	60	35	41	49	64	28	91	31	58	75	269	189	37	123	64	33	1247
Number of Visits paid	4	6	26	57	87	42	105	39	79	101	171	14	6	20	12	8	777
Premises found dirty, and subsequently limewashed	2	3	3	6	9	8	4	1	6	9	20	2	1	1	3	1	79
Premises where accumulations of refuse, etc., were found	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms found to be overcrowded	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Conveniences foul or neglected	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	16	1	...	1	...	...	30
Water-closets provided, or access arranged	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Water-closets improved or apparatus renewed	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	...	1	...	1	14
Sinks improved or renewed	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Ventilation of Workshops improved	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	16
Lighting facilities increased	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Ceilings, walls and floors of Workshops repaired	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors of Laundries, etc., drained or repaired	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Fumes from Heating appliances	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises vacated as unsuitable	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workshops without Abstracts reported to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9

BAKEHOUSES.

As indicated in my Report for the previous year, the factory bakehouses, that is to say, premises where motive power is employed, have also been subjected to the usual systematic inspection during the past twelve months, and their inclusion has been more than warranted by the nature, no less than by the number, of the complaints dealt with.

In the subjoined table the number of the bakery premises is set forth in wards, and the details show in what directions improvements have taken place and in what particulars the management has fallen short of the standard of cleanliness expected in the average bakehouse.

A comparison of these figures with those of former years shows that the lime-washing of bakehouses at the statutory periods is, on the whole, fairly well observed. That the complaints of want of cleanliness appear proportionately high may be taken as evidence rather of the presence of a higher standard prevailing now in the better class of workplaces than any falling away, or growing carelessness, in the premises where complaints have originated.

In 3 bakehouses it was necessary to interfere where "underground" apartments were being used for baking or similar purposes, and the practice was put a stop to.

In another instance restrictions had to be imposed where an apartment in too close proximity to a w.-c. was being made use of, while in the case of a newly-established business where this objection prevailed the business was transferred elsewhere rather than carry out the alteration which would have been entailed.

On two occasions when the dirty and offensive condition of certain food stuffs was pointed out by the Inspector the objectionable material was at once destroyed.

As an example of the necessity for a stricter examination of bakehouses and the work carried on therein, I had occasion lately to communicate with an employer whose interference I had to request as a favour in the absence of compulsory power, in order to deal with an employee who was suffering from an offensive, contagious disease, as evidenced from the dressings, etc., which he kept in the bakehouse in preference to his own home.

In my Report for the previous year I called attention to numerous points which appealed, and continue to appeal, very strongly for redress, and which can only be satisfactorily remedied by an extension of the powers conferred by our present legislation.

Any improvement which depends on the voluntary progressive effort of the trade as a whole, is necessarily slow, and I am satisfied that nothing short of compulsory measures will suffice to immediately secure that consideration for thorough cleanliness to which the food supply of the public is entitled.

But, while waiting for such a desirable consummation, the present rate of progress might be accelerated, and I venture to suggest that, in a city where technical instruction is accorded such prominence and where these classes are so deservedly popular among bakery apprentices and journeymen alike, it would be in the highest degree desirable that the various operatives should there receive a practical initiation in the importance of personal hygiene as well as the scrupulous cleanliness of the materials and the baking utensils and premises where they are used. Indeed, I am surprised that it should be necessary to point out that this feature is not receiving the necessary attention or the prominence which every one would expect it to occupy.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Number of Shops visited during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Of the above, there came under the provisions of the Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
Number of Shops not complying with Act when first visited, but seats provided when re-visited							7

BAKEHOUSES—INCLUDING FACTORY PREMISES— On Register at beginning of year . Added during the year . Closed during the year . On Register at end of year . Number of Visits paid . Limewashing overhauled or not satisfactory . Floors dirty, or refuse allowed to accumulate . Failing to keep Tables, etc., clean . Water-closets in dirty condition . Water-closets removed to more sanitary position . Water-closet accommodation provided . Water-closets improved or renewed . Sinks improved or renewed . Defective Floors, Walls, and Ceilings repaired . Bakehouse fittings renewed . Bakehouses cleared of Ants, Beetles, etc. . Storing Baking Materials or Utensils where liable to contamination . Keeping Domestic Animals in Bakehouse .	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Sq.	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	Total.
	8	8	5	10	8	3	4	1	4	7	10	12	6	9	10	8	113
	1	7	7	2	4	6	2	3	5	2	5	8	5	7	9	4	77
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	11
	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	8
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	7
	5	8	5	9	8	3	4	1	4	6	10	11	6	8	10	8	106
	2	7	7	2	5	6	2	3	4	2	6	10	5	7	9	4	81
	31	52	38	35	15	25	17	14	30	30	54	75	34	54	56	49	609
	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	6	3	3	3	2	39
	3	4	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	8	7	51
	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	...	2	16
	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	4	...	...	3	21
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	8
	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6
	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	18
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals dealt with at the Slaughter-houses during the past year shows a slight decrease compared with the preceding year in all classes, excepting pigs. 530 fewer cattle were killed, 342 fewer calves, and 142 fewer sheep, there being an increase in the number of pigs of 1290.

Pig-feeding, as an industry, has become more lucrative in recent years.

There has also been a considerable falling off in the quantity of foreign meat brought into the City.

Port-killed beef from North America has dropped from 500 carcasses to 60 last year, the obvious explanation being that the population of the United States now require most of the meat raised in that country. There have likewise been 400 fewer frozen or chilled carcasses of beef, and about the same decrease is found in the number of pigs, while sheep and lambs show an increase of 5000.

A considerable quantity of meat arrived in the City by rail, mostly roasts and rumps, etc., from country butchers—the cheaper cuts of the carcass being sold at home, and the more expensive parts sent to the Edinburgh Meat Markets. These have been invariably of good quality.

Several carcasses have been seized on their arrival in the City, having been sent in from farmers in the country, but being accompanied in each case by a Veterinary Surgeon's Certificate in terms of the Public Health Act, no proceedings could be taken against the owners.

Several hams were seized in the provisions shops of the City, on account of their being in a decomposing state. In each case the owner was severely warned, but no further proceedings followed.

One prosecution was instituted against the owner of a diseased cow which was seized in a Fat-Stock Sale, and the substantial fine of £25 was imposed.

Towards the end of the year consignments of pork began to arrive at Granton Harbour from Sweden. The Customs Officers detain those consignments, in order to have them inspected before permitting them to be sent on to their destination. On one occasion it was necessary to seize and destroy about six hundredweights of this material.

The following Tables will indicate generally the work done during the year :—

The following visits were paid to shops, etc., during the year :—

No. of Visits.				No. of Visits.			
Butchers' shops	...	...	578	Railway stations	...	...	846
Provision shops	...	...	1256	Live stock sales	...	...	102
Fishmongers' shops	...	...	693	Cattle markets	...	...	102
Fruiterers' shops	...	...	560	Frozen meat stores	...	...	200
Warehouses	...	...	12	Cured fish stores	...	...	40
				Total	...	...	<u>4,389</u>

The following gives an approximate estimate of the amount of foreign meat brought into the city during the year :—

North American Beef (Port-killed)	...	...	...	60 carcasses.
River Plate (principally), Chilled or Frozen, in qrs.	...	...	6,000	„
North American Frozen Pork	...	...	100	„
Dutch Veal (Fresh)	...	...	2,700	„
River Plate and New Zealand Sheep and Lambs	...	...	37,000	„
Beef carcasses weighed about 730 lbs. each.				
Pork	„	„	90	„
Veal	„	„	100	„
Sheep and Lambs	„	„	46	„

Table showing the Extent of Infection in Condenned Tuberculous Carcases.

	Number of Animals	LUNGS.			HEART AND PERICARDIUM.			PLEURA.			LIVER.			SPLEEN.			BOWELS.			PERITONEUM.			UDDER.			LYMPHATIC GLANDS.			OTHER ORGANS.				Emaciated.
		Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Larynx.	Kidneys.	Uterus.	Brain.				
Animals with one organ affected ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with two organs affected ...	12	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with three organs affected ...	43	8	10	10	10	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with four organs affected ...	14	6	9	9	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with five organs affected ...	9	8	7	8	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with six organs affected ...	14	5	7	7	3	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with seven organs affected ...	17	6	5	7	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with more than seven organs affected	22	6	6	5	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	133	44	48	51	35	37	33		
	133	143			105			50			49			58			79			4			65			5				2			

Table showing Seizures of Meat, etc., exposed for sale, or in transmission for sale, and the proceedings taken.

WHERE SEIZED.	DESCRIPTION.	Weight in lbs. avoird.	No Proceedings.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Fines Imposed.		
						£	s	D
In Central Meat Market	1 Cow Carcase	300	1	...	...	...	...	...
" "	1 Bullock	500	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Swan's Sale Yard	1 Live Cow	500	...	1	...	25	...	...
In Grocer's Shop	1 Ham	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Central Meat Market	1 Bull Carcase	490	1	...	...	...	...	...
" "	1 Piece Meat	113	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Grocer's Shop	1 Piece Bacon	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
" "	1 Piece Bacon	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Central Meat Market	1 Carcase Beef	390	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Grocer's Shop	1 Ham	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Central Meat Market	1 Carcase Beef	600	1	...	...	...	...	...
In Granton Harbour	1 Case Pig's Feet	690	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		3624	11	1	...	25	...	...

Showing Seizures of Meat, etc., in possession, but *not* exposed for sale.

WHERE SEIZED.	DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT (in lbs. avoird.)
In New Street Station	20 Boxes Fish	200
In Fruit Market, Market Street	15 Cases Apples	525
In Frozen Meat Store	1 Box Kidneys	3
" "	1 Piece Beef	110
" "	1 Hindquarter Beef	116
" "	1 Hindquarter Beef	160
" "	1 Piece Mutton	36
" "	1 Box Kidneys	3
In Central Meat Market	19 Pairs of Rabbits ... ..	...
In shop	27 Pairs Rabbits ... ..	...
In Fruit Market	59 Cases Bananas	3,000
In Shop	1 Piece Veal	90
In Fruit Market	100 Cases Bananas	5,000
In New Street Station	1 Piece Meat	40
" "	Parcel of Sausages	30
In Waverley Station	1 Box Fish	120
In Shop	Potted Meat	6
TOTAL		9,439

Table showing the Diseases found in the Carcases seized in the Slaughter-houses
and throughout the City.

DISEASE.					Cows.	Bullocks	Bulls.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	30	82	9	12	...	10	...	143
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Traumatism	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	5
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	...	14	19
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Edema	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
Decomposing	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	23	26
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	6
Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dystokia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...					52	90	10	12	4	14	84	266

Summary of Meat, etc., seized in the City during the Year.

WHERE SEIZED.	WEIGHT (in lbs. avoirdupois).						
	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Mutton	Fish.	Fruit.	TOTAL.
Carcases condemned at Slaughter-houses	65,405	315	2,213	4,079	...	...	72,012
Parts condemned for injuries, &c.	394	30	60	199	...	...	683
In possession, but not exposed for sale	462	90	...	42	320	8,525	9,439
Exposed, or in transmission for sale	2,893	...	731	...	...	...	3,624
Total throughout the City	69,154	435	3,004	4,320	320	8,525	85,758

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

	Number of Cows.
Total number of Cows slaughtered during the year	377
Do. condemned for Tuberculosis	30
Being a proportion of the total number of Cows slaughtered of ...	7·9 per cent.
Or a proportion of the total bovine species of	47 per cent.
There had been consigned from the City	2
Do. do. beyond the City	28
Number of cases where Udders were Tuberculous	4
Or a proportion of the total Cows affected of	13·3 per cent.
Cows with Tuberculous Udders supplying Edinburgh with Milk—	
From the City Byres and ordered out by the Inspector	2
Cows with Tuberculous Udders not supplying Edinburgh with Milk	2

SHOP HOURS ACT.

The main provisions contained in the above Act limit the hours of young shop assistants under 18 years to 74 hours a week, including meal times, and makes it imperative that in all shops where young assistants are employed a notice of the Act shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place.

In carrying out the Act during the year, 3665 visits were paid, and it is satisfactory to report that no contravention of the Act sufficient to warrant a prosecution took place. A few shopkeepers were warned for failing to keep exhibited in a prominent place a copy of the Act.

Throughout the year a number of complaints reached the Department—anonymous and otherwise—and these were all duly investigated.

47 Excerpts of the Act have been distributed.

Table showing the number of Visits paid to Shops and the Trades carried on therein.

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.	No. of Visits.	DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.	No. of Visits.
Bootmakers	200	Brought forward ...	2015
Butchers	202	Grocers	401
Bakers and Confectioners	363	Ironmongers	60
Booksellers and Stationers... ..	60	Jewellers	56
Chemists	104	Spirit Merchants	122
Dairies	446	Tailors and Clothiers	120
Dressmakers and Milliners... ..	110	Tobacconists and Newsagents	221
Drapers, Hatters, and Hosiers	313	Miscellaneous (including Drysalters, Hairdressers, Seedsmen, etc.) ...	670
Fruiterers	217		
Carry forward	2015	Total ...	3665

Number of Inspections during the year	...	...	3665
Copies of Excerpts of Shop Hours Act distributed	...	...	47
Number of Persons Warned	...	...	12

HAIRDRESSING SALOONS.

This industry, so recently brought within the scope of systematic inspection, receives a considerable amount of attention. To the 186 Hairdressing Saloons now on the Register kept by the Department, 570 visits were paid last year. 96, or a little over a half of the establishments, have, up the present, been awarded the Certificate signifying that the business is conducted on approved hygienic principles.

From the fact that the remaining 90 have not been certified, it is not to be inferred that these businesses are either badly equipped or indifferently conducted, but rather that the standard set has been a high one, and one which circumstances happily made it possible to set out with, instead of leaving for future years to develop.

During the year 23 basins have been introduced, and an improved water supply has been provided in 13 establishments.

It is doubtful if these improvements could have been attained but for the inspection now carried out.

Suggestions and recommendations are frequently made regarding the keeping in a cleanly condition of all the apparatus in regular use, and the number of hairdressers who methodically subject their razors, etc., to a process of sterilization is constantly increasing.

It is especially noticeable that even the tradesmen who cater for the poorest class of customer are emulating the example of the best equipped shops in the consistent use of a disinfectant. It is satisfactory to find also that the old-time soap dish which did duty for every customer has been entirely superseded by the introduction of more up-to-date methods, and the increasing adoption of paper napkins bids fair to displace the cloth towel which, it is needless to observe, was too often a comparative stranger to the laundry.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the period under review a total of 588 samples were procured and analysed under the above Acts: of these 234 were official, and 354 informal or test samples.

The prosecution of offenders resulted in a large number of convictions, with fines amounting in all to £135, being a record amount compared with any previous year.

The accompanying Table shows a detailed statement of the number and variety of the official samples taken, and the condition of these as subsequently determined by analysis.

With the express object of ascertaining the presence of preservatives in milk 25 samples were procured, and it is very gratifying to report that in no case was any trace whatever detected.

While at the first blush it would appear that the number of adulterated samples is out of all proportion to the sum total analysed, thus pointing to a rather alarming state of affairs, it must be distinctly kept in mind that, in regard to milk samples, in practically every case, before the sample was taken, preliminary or test samples had been procured and analysed, and it was only after adulteration had thus been determined that visits were paid and official samples taken. It is highly satisfactory to add that these corresponded to a remarkable degree with the test samples.

That the duties under these Acts have become decidedly more onerous during the last few years, and consequently entail the exercise of the most careful supervision, is well exemplified by the following Table showing the samples purchased, etc., during the last ten years:—

Year	No. of Samples Analysed	Convictions	Amount of Fines
1902	200	7	£17 5 0
1903	218	10	19 16 0
1904	206	8	8 5 0
1905	214	11	9 16 0
1906	214	16	52 12 6
1907	218	5	6 0 0
1908	228	11	70 3 0
1909	311	14	81 0 0
1910	439	24	102 0 0
1911	588	23	135 0 0

When an examination is made into a number of milk cases tried during the past year, and the records of some of the offenders, one cannot help being impressed with the fact that the amount of fines imposed seems to act rather as an incentive than a deterrent to unscrupulous traders.

For example, we have no fewer than four persons, each with two previous convictions, tried and convicted for selling milk to which water had been added in amounts varying from 7 per cent. to as high as 16 per cent.—the following fines being inflicted, viz., £4, £7, £10, and £15 respectively.

Now when we consider that the maximum penalty for a third offence is a fine of £100, it will be readily understood how the total inadequacy of the amount of fines imposed tends to encourage unprincipled persons to continue in their evil ways.

In contra-distinction to this it is exceedingly gratifying to report that the maximum penalty for a first offence, viz., £20, was inflicted on a wholesale dealer for supplying milk to a retail dairy keeper, which was certified to contain not less than 17 per cent. of added water. This is the first time in this City that the full penalty has been imposed under these Acts, and that the adulteration of milk to a great extent ceased immediately after the imposition of this fine, bears eloquent testimony to the efficacy of a substantial penalty.

The continued unsatisfactory position of the law in regard to milk adulteration stands in the way of so much being done in regard to this matter as the importance of it demands.

As a rule it is found that the amount of adulteration must be very considerable before a conviction is obtained, and the number of these falls far short of what would follow if the indefinite standard of purity became a fixed one, and one which purchasers of milk had a right to obtain.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
								£	s.	d.	
Arrowroot	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...
Barley	6	6	...	.....	...	...	...
Beer	4	4	...	.....	...	...	...
Butter (Fresh)	8	5	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Contained boric acid ·18 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 18 % water ...	...	1	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	...	...	1	Do. 20 % do. ...	...	...	...				Warned
Butter (Salt)	8	7	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Contained boric acid ·13 %	...	...	...	
Cheese	4	4	...	.....	...	...	...
Cinnamon	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Cocoa	4	4	...	.....	...	...	...
Coffee	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Cream	4	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Contained boric acid ·10 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·27 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·46 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·56 %	...	...	...				Warned
Cream of Tartar	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Flour	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Ginger (Ground)	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Lard	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Margarine	6	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Contained boric acid ·05 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·07 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·10 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·11 %	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Do. do. ·14 %	...	...	...	
Milk (Skimmed)	13	8	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 18 % water	...	1	...	1	5	0	0
Carry forward	69	51	14	Carry forward	...	2	...	1	5	0	0

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
Brought forward	69	51	14	Brought forward ...	2	...	1	£	s.	d.	
Milk (Skimmed)	1	Mixed with at least 11 % water ...	1	...	1	5	0	0	
Do.	1	Do. do. 3 % do. ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Do. do. 8 % do. .	1	...	1	4	0	0	
Do.	1	Do. do. 5 % do. ...	1	...	1	15	0	0	
Milk (Sweet)	124	54	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 4 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 8 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 25 % ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 13 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Do. do. 5 % do. ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Do. do. 17 % do. ...	1	...	1	5	0	0	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 25 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 12 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 17 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 15 % and mixed with at least 2 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 15 % water ...	1	...	1	1	0	0	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 17 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 25 % ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 9 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 2 % and mixed with at least 7 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 6 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 15 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 15 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 16 % and mixed with at least 10 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 9 % and mixed with at least 15 % water... ...	1	...	1	7	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 20 % ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 18 % ...	1	...	...				Do.
Carry forward	193	105	40	Carry forward ...	14	...	9	47	0	0	

* Cases dropped in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration..	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
Brought forward	193	105	40	Brought forward ...	14	...	9	£	s.	d.	
Milk (Sweet)	1	Deficient in fat 8 % and mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 14 % ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 12 % water ..	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 10 % water ...	1	...	1	4	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 11 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 21 % ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 8 % and mixed with at least 2 % water ..	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 3 % and mixed with at least 5 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	..	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 15 % and mixed with at least 2 % water ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 11 % water ...	1	...	1				Admonished
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	1	..	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 12 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water ...	1	...	1	8	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 4 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 10 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 20 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 25 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	1	..	1	1	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 13 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 17 % and mixed with at least 30 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 2 % water ...	...	...	...	
Carry forward	193	105	68	Carry forward ...	25	...	18	71	0	0	

* Cases dropped in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.	
								£	s.	d.		
Brought forward	193	105	68	Brought forward	...	25	...	18	71	0	0	Treated as one Charge
Milk (Sweet) *	1	Deficient in fat 10 %				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 16 % water	1	...	1	10	0	0
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 14 % water						
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 7 % water	1	...	1	4	0	0
Do.	..	...	1	Deficient in fat 6 %	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 15 % and mixed with at least 3 % water	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water	...	...	...		
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 6 %				Warned	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 12 % water	1	...	1	15	0	0
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 17 % water	1	...	1	20	0	0
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water	...	...	...		
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 9 %	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 18 %	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water	...	...	...		
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 2 % water	...	...	...		
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water	1	...	1	15	0	0
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 17 %				Warned	
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 23 %	...	...	...		
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water	...	...	...		
Do. †	25	25	...	.....	...	...	...
Mustard	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Pepper (White)	6	6	...	.....	...	...	...
Rice	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...
Tea	1	1	...	... ..	...	...	...
Vinegar	5	5	...	.....	...	...	...
Number of Samples taken	234			Cases reported to Prosecutor	30							
Number found Genuine		146		Number acquitted	...							
Number found Adulterated			88	Number convicted	...		23					
				Total Amount of Fines	...			£135	0	0		

* Cases dropped in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

† Samples taken with a view to ascertain the presence of Preservatives.

APPENDIX:

Containing a record of the Births and Deaths occurring
in each Street in the respective Wards, together
with the Notifications and Mortality
in connection with certain
Infectious Diseases.

CALTON WARD—NO. I

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phtisis.	AGES.				TOTAL	DISEASES.						
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Albert place	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	1	1
Albert street	70	...	9	3	16	10	4	5	9	28	4	1	2	...	7	14	
Albion road	15	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Albion terrace	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Alva place	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baxter's place	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blenheim place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bothwell street	32	...	8	3	8	4	2	1	2	9	1	...	1	...	2	5	
Brunswick place . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunswick road	12	...	1	1	10	...	1	4	5	10	...	...	2	...	...	8
Brunswick street	10	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	10	14	1	...	...	...	3	10
Brunton gardens	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brunton place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brunton terrace	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	5
Burn's land	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Buchanan street	22	...	2	2	8	4	3	1	3	11	2	...	1	1	1	6	
Calton hill	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	2
Calton road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton terrace mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carlyle place	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crichton place	6	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	7	1	2	...	1	...	3
Cuddy lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Earlston place (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Easter road	21	...	3	3	1	2	...	3	3	8	1	...	...	...	2	5
Edina place	13	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Edina street	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Elgin street, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin street, south	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Elgin terrace	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	4
Elliot street	8	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	6
Elm row	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Gilchrist court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilchrist entry	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gilchrist lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenorchy place	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Greenside court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenside end	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greenside lane	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenside lane, upper	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenside place	9	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	1
Greenside row	24	...	...	...	5	2	1	4	3	10	1	1	1	...	4	3
Hillside crescent	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	8
Hillside street	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	7
Lady Menzies place	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Leith street (part of)	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	2
Leopold place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
London road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marshall's court	10	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Maryfield	7	...	2	1	1	1	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	5
Maryfield place	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery place, east	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery place, west	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Montgomery street	18	...	11	9	6	1	...	8	12	21	1	...	1	2	1	16	
Montgomery street lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose terrace (part of)	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1
Murano place	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	4
Norton place, east	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Norton place, west	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nottingham place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nottingham terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

CANONGATE WARD—NO. II.

[illegible]

CANONGATE WARD—NO. II.—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				TOTAL	DEATHS.					
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		DISEASES.					
											Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuber culous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
												Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Dumbiedykes road (part of)	19	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	2	6
Dunbar's close	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Duncan's close	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earlston place (part of)	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forsyth's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Galloway's entry	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gardner street	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glenlea Gardens	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gullan's close	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Haddington's entry	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hillend place	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyrood Palace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyrood park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyrood square	15	1	...	1	3	5	...	5	2	12	...	...	1	2	2	7
Holyrood terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse wynd	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Jack's close, big	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	6	...	...	1	...	2	3
Jack's close, little	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jane terrace	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
Jeffrey street (part of)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kenmure avenue	5	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kirkwood place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lillyhill terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lismore avenue	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lismore crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lochend close	11	7	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	...	1	1	...	1	2
Lochend close, little	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lochend house, Moray park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lochend road, west	24	...	1	...	8	2	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	4
Logan's close	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lorne terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyne street.	9	...	5	1	4	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	2	1	1	1
Malloch's close	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	1	2	4
Meadowbank avenue	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank crescent.	13	...	2	4	1	2	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	4
Meadowbank place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank terrace	10	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	8	1	...	...	...	1	6
Midcommon close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miln's close	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Milton street	33	...	1	3	4	1	...	5	3	9	...	1	2	...	2	4
Montrose terrace (part of)	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
Morocco close	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
Munro's close	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New street	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Old Playhouse close	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Panmure close	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parson's Green terrace	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Parson's Green house	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pirrie's close	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1
Plainstane close	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Playhouse close	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasance (part of)	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Primrose place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's park avenue	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rae's buildings	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Rae's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsay's close	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid's close	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reid's court	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Robertson's court	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robb's entry	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rose lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Park place	6	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	2	2

CANONGATE WARD—NO. II.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Royal Park terrace . . .	18	...	2	...	3	3	...	2	3	8	1	...	...	...	1	6
St John's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St John's hill (part of) . . .	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
St John's place . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
St John's street . . .	14	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	3
St Mary street (part of) . . .	13	...	1	...	5	1	...	3	6	10	...	...	1	...	1	8
Scone gardens . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Spring gardens . . .	9	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	4	7	...	...	2	...	1	4
Stanley place . . .	20	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stewart's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strathie's close . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarhouse close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunnybank cottage and dairy . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunnybank place . . .	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunnybank terrace . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Taylor place . . .	5	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomson's court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolbooth wynd . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violet bank . . .	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Waterloo place (part of) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterston avenue . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley park . . .	15	...	...	2	1	4	2	4	1	11	1	1	1	...	1	7
Waverley park terrace . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weir's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehorse close . . .	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1
Whyte place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilfred terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Willowbrae avenue . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Willowbrae road (part of) . . .	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Wilson's court . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wishaw terrace . . .	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wolseley crescent . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wolseley gardens . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wolseley place . . .	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wolseley terrace . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	3
His Majesty's prison . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensberry house . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	45	...	1	...	...	5	39

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.

Alfred place (part of) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyle place . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blacket avenue . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blacket place . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackford avenue . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackwood crescent . . .	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Braid place . . .	11	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bright crescent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burgess terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron crescent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron park . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cameron terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causewayside (part of) . . .	70	...	9	5	6	5	7	15	10	37	5	1	4	1	9	17
Chalmers crescent (part of) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobden crescent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobden road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craigmillar park . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Crawfurd road . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumin place . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalkeith road (part of) . . .	15	...	5	15	1	...	...	3	8	11	...	1	...	...	1	9

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Dalrymple crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dick place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Dryden place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esslemont road . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Findhorn place	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fingal place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountainhall road	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	3
Gilmour road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone terrace	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glenorchy terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gow's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granby road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grange court	7	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
Grange loan (part of)	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Grange road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grange terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gray street, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gray street, upper	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	3
Hallhead road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hammer avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatton place	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kilgraston road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmaurs road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kilmaurs terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady road	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauder road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Lauder road, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberton Dams Dairy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberton, West Mains Farm House . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livingstone place	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	4	7	...	1	1	...	1	4
Lord Russell place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lygon road	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
M'Laren road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macdowall road	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mansionhouse road	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marchhall crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marchhall road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayfield, east	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayfield, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayfield gardens	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mayfield road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	2	6
Mayfield terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville terrace	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mentone gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentone terrace	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleby street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millerfield place . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minto street	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	5
Mitchell terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moncrieff terrace	15	...	...	5	2	...	2	5	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	6
Moston terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mowat place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newington buildings	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newington place, west	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
Newington place, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newington road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Niddrie road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford street, south	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Park road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peel terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston street, east (part of)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston street, west (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Prestonfield house, stables, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Priestfield road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Queen's crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Relugas road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rillbank crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rillbank terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rosebank place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Alban's road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Catherine's place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
St Thomas road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salisbury place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Salisbury road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savile place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savile road, east	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savile road, west	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savile terrace, east	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savile terrace, west	4	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
Sciennes	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sciennes gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes grove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes hill place	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sciennes place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes road	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sciennes street, east	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seton place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spence Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk road, east	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylvan place	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tantallon place	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ventnor terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilton road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Blind Asylum School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College for Ministers' Daughters, Kilgraston road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home for Cripples, Mansion- house road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longmore Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Children's Hospital	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MORNINGSIDE WARD—NO. IV.

Alvanley terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arden street	11	...	1	4	1	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Argyle park terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Argyle place (part of)	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balcarras street (part of)	10	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Barclay place	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Barclay terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beaufort road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belhaven terrace	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford avenue	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blackford hill, Royal Observa- tory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Braid avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Braid crescent	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Braid road	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Braidburn crescent	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidburn terrace	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Braid hills road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Braid hills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield crescent . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bruntsfield place (part of)	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canaan lane	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chalmers crescent (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chamberlain road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charterhall road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Churchhill . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Churchhill place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Clinton road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cluny avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cluny drive	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cluny gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cluny place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Cluny terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comiston drive	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Comiston gardens	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Comiston place . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comiston road	10	...	7	7	1	...	1	3	5	9	1	1	...	...	...	7
Comiston terrace	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Corrennie drive . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corrennie gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Craighouse avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Craighouse gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craighouse road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Craighouse terrace	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Craiglea drive	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dalhousie terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eden lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eden terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethel terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Eva place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falcon avenue	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Falcon gardens	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forbes road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Glenisla gardens	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grange loan (part of) . . . . .	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greenbank road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Greenbank terrace	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Greenhill gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greenhill park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greenhill place . . . . .	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greenhill terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Hermitage drive . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hermitage gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hermitage terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hope terrace	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jordan lane	13	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	4
Kilgraston road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ladysmith Road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marchmont crescent	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	11	15	...	...	1	3	...	11
Marchmont road	8	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	15	19	...	...	1	1	...	17
Marchmont street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Maurice place . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowfield . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadow place . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Midmar avenue . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Midmar gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morningside drive	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Morningside gardens	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morningside grove . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MORNINGSIDE WARD—NO. IV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Morningside road (part of)	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mortonhall road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newbattle terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nile grove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Oswald road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oswald road, south	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palmerston road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
Pentland terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitsligo road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plewlands gardens	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Plewlands farm and cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plewlands terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Riselaw road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseneath place	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roseneath street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Roseneath terrace	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	1
St Clair terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St Fillan's terrace	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
St Margaret's road	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Ninian's terrace	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
St Ronan's terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Spottiswoode road	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Spottiswoode street	12	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	1	1	1	10
Steel's place	3	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Strathearn place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Strathearn road	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Strathfillan road	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirlestane lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirlestane road	3	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	7
Warrender park crescent	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Warrender park road	8	...	3	2	3	...	1	4	7	12	...	...	1	...	4	7
Warrender park terrace	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Whitehouse loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whitehouse terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodburn place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodburn terrace	9	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	4
Wright's houses	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Home for Widowers' Children, Warrender park crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Margaret's Convent & Board- ing School, Whitehouse loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trades Maiden Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Hospital	...	...	7	7	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1

MERCHISTON WARD—NO. V.

Abbotsford crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abbotsford park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abbotsford terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admiral terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderbanks gardens	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alderbanks place	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Alderbanks terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Almond bank terrace	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashley terrace	13	...	...	5	...	4	...	5	2	11	1	1	...	...	1	8
Balcarras street (part of)	24	...	7	3	1	1	1	7	4	13	3	...	1	...	...	9
Blantyre terrace	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonaly place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonaly road	11	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	4
Briarbank terrace	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1

MERCHISTON WARD—NO. V.—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.												
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.							
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.		
Bruce street	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Bruntsfield avenue	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	4	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Bruntsfield place (part of)	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Castle road, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Castle road, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Colinton road	4	...	4	2	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Cowan road	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Craighouse gardens	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Craighouse road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craiglockhart terrace	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Dorset place	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ettrick road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Gillespie crescent	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Gillespie place	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillespie street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillsland road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillsland road, south	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore place (part of)	5	...	1	4	2	...	...	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	
Gilmore place, lower (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore place, upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Gilmore terrace, upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Granville terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Hailes street . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harden place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Harrison road (part of)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartington gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartington place	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hazelbank terrace	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	
Hollybank terrace	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horne terrace	7	...	...	3	2	4	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	
Leamington place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington road	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Leamington terrace	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	
Leven street (part of)	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Lockharton gardens	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Neill street	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Mardale crescent . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	
Maxwell street	4	...	1	...	2	3	...	3	2	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	
Merchiston avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Merchiston bank avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston bank gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston bank terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Merchiston mews	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Merchiston park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Merchiston place	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mertoun place	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Millar crescent	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	
Millar place	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Montpelier	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Montpelier park	3	1	1	3	1	...	2	2	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	
Montpelier terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morningside park	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	
Morningside place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Morningside road (part of)	5	...	2	4	1	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	
Morningside terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napier road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Ogilvie terrace	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Polwarth crescent	9	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Polwarth gardens	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	
Polwarth grove . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polwarth place	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Polwarth terrace	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

GORGIE WARD—NO. VI.

[illegible]

GORGIE WARD—NO. VI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Slateford road	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	3
Smithfield street	26	...	8	...	...	3	1	4	1	9	1	...	...	...	1	7
Stewart terrace	34	...	7	6	3	...	3	3	5	11	4	...	...	...	1	6
Tynecastle lane	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynecastle place	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tynecastle terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Violet terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardlaw place	55	...	2	...	9	5	1	6	3	15	2	1	2	...	3	7
Wardlaw street	46	...	...	10	7	7	1	4	2	14	...	...	2	1	2	9
Wardlaw terrace	10	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Westfield avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westfield road	28	...	1	1	4	1	2	4	2	9	2	...	2	1	...	4
Westfield street	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Wheatfield place	20	...	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	1	...	2	...	1	2
Wheatfield road	15	...	5	2	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
Wheatfield street	12	...	3	3	...	2	1	3	...	6	1	...	1	...	2	2
Wheatfield terrace	7	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Whitepark (Gorgie road)	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Magdalene Asylum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HAYMARKET WARD—NO. VII.

Abinger gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alva street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atholl crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atholl lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atholl crescent lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atholl crescent mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atholl place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balbirnie place	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3
Balgreen avenue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balgreen road	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Belford mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belford park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belford place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belford road	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belford terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bell's brae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellsmills	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blinkbonny crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borthwick place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canning street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canning street lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carberry place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catherine place, west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chester street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clifton terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coates crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coates gardens	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coates place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coates place, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coates place, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coltbridge avenue	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Coltbridge gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coltbridge terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coltbridge terrace, upper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corstorphine road	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devon place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dewar place	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dewar place lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas crescent	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

HAYMARKET WARD—NO. VII.—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Douglas gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas gardens mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumsheugh gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drumsheugh place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eglinton crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eglinton street	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ellersley road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin place	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Erskine place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garscube terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garscube terrace, west	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glencairn crescent	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glendevon place	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grosvenor crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grosvenor gardens	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grosvenor street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grove street (part of)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hampton place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampton terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawthorn bank and buildings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawthorn terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haymarket inn, railway station, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haymarket terrace	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Henderland road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kew terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsburgh road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne crescent	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynedoch place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lynedoch place lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magdala crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Magdala place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magdala place mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Maitland street, west	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manor place	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Melville crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville street	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	4	1
Melville street mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morrison street (part of)	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	8	1	1	2	...	1	3
Murrayfield	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murrayfield avenue	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Murrayfield drive	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murrayfield gardens	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Murrayfield place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Murrayfield road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ormidale terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osborne terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palmerston place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Palmerston place mews	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke place	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Queensferry road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry street (part of)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Queensferry street mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raveiston dykes	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ravelston park	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebery crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rosebery crescent mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseburn avenue	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roseburn cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseburn drive	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseburn gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Roseburn place	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2

HAYMARKET WARD—NO. VII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Roseburn street	10	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	3
Roseburn terrace	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	2
Rothsay mews	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rothsay place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rothsay terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russell road (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland square	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rutland street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St David's place	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
St David's terrace	10	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	3	7	1	...	...	2	...	4
Saughtonhall drive	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shandwick place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Stafford street . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stanhope place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stanhope place, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Succoth place	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunbury mews	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunbury place	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1
Sunbury street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Surrey place	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Surrey square	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sutherland street	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tobago place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torphichen place	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torphichen street	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walker street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
West coates . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wester coates avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wester coates gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wester coates road	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wester coates terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
William street	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	7	11	...	...	1	...	3	7
William street lane, north . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William street lane, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donaldson's Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watson's Institution . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST BERNARD'S WARD—NO. VIII.

Ann street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Arboretum avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboretum road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnton terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Barnton terrace, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford crescent	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bedford street	19	...	...	6	6	3	2	3	5	13	2	...	1	1	...	9
Belford road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belford terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgrave crescent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belgrave crescent mews	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgrave mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgrave place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black's entry, Crewe road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buckingham terrace mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton street	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyne street	10	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	7
Clarendon crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Comely bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Comely bank avenue	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	4	7	...	1	1	...	...	5

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.							
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Comely bank avenue mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comely bank grove	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comely bank place	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Comely bank place mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comely bank road	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Comely bank row	12	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Comely bank street	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comely bank terrace	7	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Convening court	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Craigleith	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crewe road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Damside, Water of Leith	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Danube street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dean path	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dean street	12	...	...	6	4	1	...	4	1	6	...	1	1	...	2	2	2
Dean terrace	5	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Dean terrace, upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deanhaugh cottages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deanhaugh street	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dean park crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dean park mews	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dean park street	23	...	2	9	1	1	3	3	4	11	2	...	...	...	1	8	...
Eton terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry road (part of)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fettes avenue, east	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haugh street	4	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hermitage place	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Howard street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith avenue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith avenue, south	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith gardens	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inverleith place lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith row (part of)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Inverleith terrace	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith terrace lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnear road	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth gardens	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Learmonth gardens, south	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth gardens mews	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth grove	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Learmonth place	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Learmonth terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leggat's land, Water of Leith	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lennox street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lennox street lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leslie place	17	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Malta Green place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta Green terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mary's place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moredun crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Park terrace	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orchard brae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portgower place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Queensferry terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Raeburn place	8	...	5	3	4	2	2	1	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
Ravelston place	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravelston terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St Bernard's crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Bernard's row	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Summer place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanfield place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST BERNARD'S WARD—NO. VIII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Phtisis.	Other Forms.			
Veitch's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Well court	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Well mill lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, east and west cottages	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Granton, Caroline park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Granton, Gipsie's brae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton harbour . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton mains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, Pennywell cottages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, Quarry cottages	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Granton road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton road, lower . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton road, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardie avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardie crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardie square	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royston . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shore road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fettes College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orphan Hospital, Dean . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craighleith poorhouse . . . . .	...	...	...	1	15	3	2	9	18	32	...	...	3	1	...	...	28
Royal Victoria Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BROUGHTON WARD—NO. IX.

Annandale street, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annandale street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annandale street . . . . .	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Agnew terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangholm terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beaverbank place	22	...	2	1	4	2	...	5	2	9	...	...	3	...	1	5
Beaverhall road	5	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
Beaverhall terrace	24	...	3	...	3	2	2	3	1	8	2	1	2	...	...	3
Bellevue place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellevue road	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	1
Bellevue street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bellevue terrace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonar place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnington grove . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnington haugh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonnington terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowhill terrace	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton court	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton place	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	5
Broughton place, east	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton road	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton road, lower . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton street (part of)	13	...	...	2	1	3	2	4	1	10	...	1	...	1	2	6
Broughton street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton point house . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton hall terrace	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns buildings, Newhaven road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Canonmills (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canonmills bridge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catherine place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chancelot crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chancelot terrace	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Claremont crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claremont street, east	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	1

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				TOTAL.	DEATHS.					
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Claremont terrace	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	4	7	...	...	1	...	2	4
Cochran terrace	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Connaught place	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Croall place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalmeny road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dryden street	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dunedin street	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eildon street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ferniehill road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry road (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forth street	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gayfield lane	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gayfield place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gayfield square	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	1
Gayfield street	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
George place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gibson street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Goldenacre terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gosford place	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Haddington place	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Hart street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hart street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay terrace	23	...	1	4	3	3	2	8	1	14	2	1	2	1	1	7
Heriothill terrace	16	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hope crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Howard place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Howard place, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith row (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
James street	16	...	1	7	2	5	1	5	2	13	4	...	...	1	2	6
Kinghorn place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Logie Green road	14	...	3	2	1	1	4	...	1	6	3	...	1	...	...	2
London street, east	8	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	7
Little King street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Donald road	13	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	2	...	1	5
Melgund terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Middlefield . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monmouth terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Montagu terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulberry place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munro place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newhaven road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Picardy place . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pilrig place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilrig street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Powderhall terrace	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rodney street (part of)	4	...	4	1	3	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Rosebank terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rosslyn crescent	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rosslyn terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royston terrace	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Shaw's place	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaw's square	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shaw's street	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shaw's terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Shrub place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shrubhill	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Shrubhill place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spey street	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Union place	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Union street	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	3
Warriston crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warriston house, lodge, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warriston place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warriston road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST STEPHEN'S WARD—NO. X.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			
													Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Henderson row	11	...	1	2	3	2	1	4	8	15	1	...	...	1	2	11
Heriot row (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Howe street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hugh Miller place	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Huntly street	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
India street (part of)	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jamaica street	43	...	4	8	4	5	4	6	6	21	3	2	3	...	3	10
Jamaica street lane, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Logan street	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London street	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mansfield place	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nelson place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson street	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Northumberland place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northumberland street	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northumberland street lane, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson's court	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Patriothall	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Perth street	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pitt street	13	...	4	2	...	3	...	4	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	8
Reid terrace	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	3
Rintoul place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodney street (part of)	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Royal circus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Royal crescent	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	6
St Stephen place	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St Stephen street	19	...	...	4	3	1	1	5	5	12	...	...	1	1	1	9
St Vincent street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Saxe-Coburg place . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scotland street	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	6	1	...	...	...	1	4
Scotland street lane, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland street lane, west	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silvermills lane, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Silvermills lane, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Summer bank	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Teviotdale place	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Henderson row . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean Bank Institution, Dean bank lane . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ST ANDREW'S WARD—NO. XI.

Abercromby place (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ainslie place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Albany street (part of)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albyn place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton street (part of)	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Castle street . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Charlotte mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte square	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte street, north . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charlotte street, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Church lane	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church lane square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church place	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Church street	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

ST ANDREW'S WARD—NO. XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.						
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Young street
Young street lane, north
Young street lane, south
Wemyss place	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wemyss place lane

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.

Advocates close . . .	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adam street, east (part of) . . .	7	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Adam street, west (part of) . . .	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alison's close . . .	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Allan's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchor close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anderson's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashley buildings, High street . . .	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Bailie Fyfe's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank street . . .	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bank street, north . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell's wynd . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bishop's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Blackfriars street . . .	38	...	...	...	8	2	5	7	5	19	3	2	4	...	...	3	7
Blair street . . .	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Borthwick's close . . .	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Bothwell's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bread street . . .	12	...	...	2	5	2	...	2	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Brighton street . . .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bristo place (part of) . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bristo port . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristo street (part of) . . .	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Brown's close . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Buchanan's court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Byer's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge street . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Candlemaker row (part of) . . .	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cant's close . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrubber's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle . . .	4	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Castle hill . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle terrace . . .	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Castle wynd . . .	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chalmers buildings . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Chambers street . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cockburn street . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
College street, south . . .	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
College wynd . . .	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College wynd court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall street . . .	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowgate . . .	31	...	...	4	11	8	3	7	2	20	3	1	4	...	...	3	9
Craig's close . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dickson's close . . .	8	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Drummond street . . .	42	...	4	4	8	9	1	9	5	24	1	2	1	1	6	13	13
Dyer's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fisher's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleshmarket close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forrester's wynd . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foulis close, south . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Fountain close	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...
Fountainbridge (part of)	11	...	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	7	...	1	2	...	2	2
Gardner's crescent	8	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	8	2	...	1	1	1	3
Geddes' entry	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George IV. bridge	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grassmarket (part of)	25	...	3	5	6	3	7	9	2	21	2	...	1	3	2	13
Gray's close, north	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gray's close, south	12	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	3
Grindlay street	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	6	...	...	1	...	3	2
Grove street (part of)	8	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	2
Guthrie street	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	6	...	1	...	...	1	4
Hall's court	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hastie's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heron's court	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
High School yards	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
High street	47	...	2	5	14	3	4	12	2	21	...	...	1	...	6	14
Hill square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyndford's close	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infirmary street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inglis' court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ingliston street	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	3
Jackson's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James' court	9	...	2	7	2	1	...	2	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	2
Jeffrey street (part of)	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Johnston terrace	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
King's stables road	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Kitchen's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Lawson street (part of)	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Stair's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady wynd . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladyfield place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lawnmarket	22	...	...	4	12	4	...	4	6	14	...	2	3	...	2	7
Lindsay place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lothian road	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Lothian street	18	...	...	5	2	1	...	4	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	2
M'Conachie's close	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Market street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Marshall street (part of)	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Melbourne place	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Merchant street	6	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	1	7	1	...	3	...	1	2
Milne's court	6	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Morrison street (part of)	30	...	1	3	4	7	1	10	5	23	...	1	1	...	5	16
Morrison's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mound . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mound place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport street	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	...	...	3
Nicolson square (part of)	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nicolson street (part of)	6	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Niddry street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niddry street, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North bridge	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old assembly close	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old fishmarket close	8	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	...	...	1	3
Paisley close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parliament square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson's court, Lawnmarket	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasance (part of)	11	...	3	2	8	3	2	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	3	4
Ports Hamilton and Hopetoun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsburgh square	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Potterrow (part of)	20	...	2	...	2	3	3	1	3	10	3	...	1	...	1	5
Princes street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ramsay gardens	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riddell's court	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertson's close	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.							
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Rosebank cottages . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rosemount buildings . .	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roxburgh place . . .	7	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Roxburgh street . . .	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roxburgh terrace . . .	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
St Giles street . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St Mary street (part of) .	12	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	8	...	1	1	...	3	3	3
Scott's close . . .	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	1	2	4	4
Semple court . . .	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Semple street . . .	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Society Buildings . . .	9	...	2	4	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Solicitors' buildings . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South bridge . . .	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Spittal street . . .	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stevenlaw's close . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strichen's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanner's close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomson's court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tron square . . .	18	...	2	...	4	2	2	3	1	8	1	1	...	1	3	2	2
Tweeddale court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper bow . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Victoria street . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley buildings . . .	17	...	2	2	6	1	1	3	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	2	2
Waverley station . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West bow . . .	7	...	...	1	6	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
West port (part of) . . .	16	...	3	...	5	2	1	2	5	10	...	...	2	...	2	6	6
World's end close . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children's Shelter . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Night Asylum . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police cells . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DALRY WARD—NO. XIII.

Argyle terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atholl terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandfield street . . .	12	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	1	8	2	...	...	1	2	3
Breadalbane terrace . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright terrace . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bryson road . . .	16	...	1	3	...	2	1	2	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	4
Caledonian crescent . .	62	...	1	20	3	5	4	5	7	21	2	1	...	...	7	11
Caledonian place . . .	17	...	4	4	3	...	1	5	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	6
Caledonian road . . .	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	6	12	1	...	2	1	1	7
Cathcart place . . .	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	4
Cobden terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalry road (part of) . .	19	...	2	3	...	3	2	3	5	13	2	...	...	1	3	7
Distillery road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas terrace . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downfield place . . .	27	...	1	6	3	4	1	2	2	9	2	...	2	...	1	4
Duff street . . .	8	...	3	3	3	2	1	5	1	9	1	...	2	...	1	5
Dundee place . . .	7	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	1
Dundee street . . .	44	...	1	4	6	9	3	4	4	20	...	4	2	3	1	10
Dundee terrace . . .	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	2
Fountainbridge (part of) .	22	...	1	3	5	1	1	6	5	13	...	...	1	1	1	10
Fountain place, west . .	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fowler terrace . . .	15	...	3	2	...	2	1	4	2	9	...	...	1	1	2	5
Freer street . . .	15	...	...	...	7	2	...	4	1	7	...	1	1	...	2	3
Freer street terrace . .	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gibson terrace . . .	29	...	...	2	3	3	3	6	1	13	1	...	2	2	3	5

DALRY WARD—NO. XIII.—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Gilmore park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore park lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove place, upper	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	6	13	1	...	1	...	...	11
Grove street (part of)	10	...	1	...	3	1	3	5	3	12	...	...	3	1	5	3
Grove terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison road (part of)	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lewis terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maclaren terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morrison street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murdoch terrace	34	...	1	...	3	6	2	9	1	18	...	2	1	4	2	9
Northcote street	14	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Orwell place	12	...	2	3	3	1	1	3	5	10	1	...	...	1	1	7
Orwell terrace	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
Richmond terrace	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ritchie place	14	...	2	3	2	2	...	1	2	5	...	2	1	...	...	2
Springwell place	23	...	5	3	1	2	...	4	3	9	...	...	1	1	1	6
Tay street	7	...	...	2	2	...	1	5	3	9	...	...	...	...	2	7
Walker terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington cottages	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Washington lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Washington street	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Watson crescent	60	...	5	4	6	5	1	7	3	16	3	...	2	...	1	10
West end place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
West park place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeaman place	15	1	...	3	1	1	1	5	1	8	...	1	1	3	1	2
Union canal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

GEORGE SQUARE WARD—NO. XIV.

Archibald place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Belfrage lane, Lauriston place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boroughloch square	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristo place (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristo street (part of)	12	...	1	1	5	3	1	5	...	9	...	1	1	...	2	5
Brougham place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brougham street	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	8
Brown's place, Vennel . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buccleuch pend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Buccleuch place	9	...	...	2	4	...	1	4	6	11	...	...	1	1	3	6
Buccleuch street	37	...	2	4	11	6	3	8	6	23	2	...	2	...	5	14
Buccleuch terrace	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Candlemaker row (part of)	5	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Causewayside (part of)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chalmers street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chapel street	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Charles street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clerk street (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Clerk street, south (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	2
Cowgatehead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	1
Crichton street	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Crosscauseway, west	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drumdryan street	11	...	...	1	5	2	...	7	1	10	...	...	1	...	1	8
Earl Grey street	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	7	...	...	1	...	3	3
Forrest hill	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Forrest road	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fountainbridge (part of)	13	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	6
General's entry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George square	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
George square lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gifford park	11	3	...	7	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Gilmore place (part of) . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

GEORGE SQUARE WARD—NO. XIV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Gilmore place, lower (part of) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen street .	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	4
Glengyle terrace .	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graham street .	4	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Grassmarket (part of) .	7	...	1	2	13	2	1	15	6	24	1	...	2	...	7	14
Gray's court .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greyfriars place .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heriot bridge .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...
Heriot place .	7	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heriot place lane .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High riggs .	12	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	5
Home street .	13	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	7
Hope park crescent .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hope park square .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope park terrace .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopetoun court .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter's close, Grassmarket .	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Keir street .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Lady Lawson street (part of) .	10	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Lauriston gardens .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lauriston lane .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauriston park .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lauriston place .	29	...	1	5	4	7	2	9	9	27	2	3	1	2	4	15
Lauriston street .	9	...	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	2	1
Lauriston terrace .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leven street (part of) .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Leven terrace .	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lochrin buildings .	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lochrin place .	8	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1
Lochrin terrace .	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	3
Lonsdale terrace .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marshall street (part of) .	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nicolson square (part of) .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nicolson street (part of) .	8	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nicolson street, west .	4	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	5	7	1	...	...	...	2	4
Panmure place .	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	8	...	1	...	...	1	6
Park place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponton street .	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Potterrow (part of) .	11	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Preston street, west (part of) .	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarry close .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reikie's court .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riego street .	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	5
St Patrick square (part of) .	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	4	8	...	...	1	...	1	6
Simpson's court, Potterrow .	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Summerhall .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summerhall square .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarvit street .	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	9	...	...	2	1	1	5
Teviot place .	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Thornybark .	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tollcross, west .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valleyfield street .	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vennel .	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Walker's pend, Fountainbridge .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warden's close .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wemyss terrace .	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
West port (part of) .	12	...	...	2	8	5	1	3	1	10	1	...	1	...	2	6
Windmill lane .	4	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	3
Windmill lane court .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windmill street .	4	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	2	...	...	1	2	1
Industrial Brigade Home .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	1
St Catherine's Convent .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Infirmary .	...	2	1	5	4	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	3	1	1	6
Royal Maternity Hospital .	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chalmers Hospital .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salvation Army Shelter, Vennel .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ST LEONARD'S WARD—NO. XV.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				TOTAL.	DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Adam street, east (part of)	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adam street, west (part of)	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Arthur place, east	18	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Arthur place, middle	7	...	...	...	7	2	1	3	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Arthur place, west	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Arthur street	38	...	1	2	7	6	1	9	6	22	...	1	4	1	3	13	...
Beaumont place	9	...	2	1	3	1	...	4	5	10	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Begrie's entry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bernard terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Brown street	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Brown street lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnegie street	21	1	...	2	2	6	2	6	3	17	4	...	2	...	3	8	...
Christie's entry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk street (part of)	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Clerk street, south (part of)	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Cowan's close	10	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Crosscauseway, east	21	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	5	12	2	2	...	1	1	6	...
Dalkeith road (part of)	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dalrymple place	22	...	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	12	1	...	2	1	1	7	...
Davie street	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dumbiedykes road (part of)	52	...	1	5	8	7	3	6	8	24	2	1	3	1	8	9	...
Dumbiedykes road, back land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forbes street	11	...	3	2	1	2	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Gibb's entry	9	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	7	...	...	...	1	2	4	...
Gilmour street	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddon's court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardwell close	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Henry place	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry street	10	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Heriot mount	8	...	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	2	4	...
Hill place (part of)	18	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Howden street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Lamb's close	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lutton place	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Montague street	6	...	...	2	7	1	...	4	4	9	...	...	1	1	1	6	...
Murray street	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nicolson street (part of)	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
Oakfield court	4	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Oxford street	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Park road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkside street	6	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	7	...	...	1	...	2	4	...
Parkside terrace	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pleasance (part of)	44	...	6	2	4	4	2	7	5	18	...	...	2	2	3	11	...
Pleasance court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston street, east (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Prince Albert buildings	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Prospect place	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Prospect street	11	...	...	1	4	4	2	3	2	11	1	1	2	1	3	3	...
Prospect terrace	8	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Rankeillor street	4	...	1	4	7	...	1	...	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
Richmond court	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Richmond lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond pend	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Richmond place	14	...	...	...	7	2	...	6	2	10	...	...	2	...	1	2	...
Richmond street, east	8	...	1	2	5	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Richmond street, north	26	1	...	3	4	1	4	5	3	13	2	...	3	1	1	6	...
Richmond street, south	21	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	3	9	...	...	...	...	2	7	...
Richmond street, west	13	...	1	1	2	2	...	5	5	12	...	1	...	...	2	9	...
St John's hill (part of)	12	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
St John's square	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Leonard's bank	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
St Leonard's hill	14	...	2	9	3	2	2	5	4	13	1	...	...	1	5	6	...
St Leonard's hill terrace	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Leonard's lane	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
St Leonard's street	35	1	9	7	7	1	4	11	9	25	3	...	2	2	3	15	...

[illegible]

PORTOBELLO WARD—NO. XVI.

[illegible]

PORTOBELLO WARD—NO. XVI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Forms.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Hamilton terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson row . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High street . . .	38	...	...	17	7	4	2	11	8	25	...	...	2	1	4	18	...
Hope lane . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope street . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inchview terrace . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
James street . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
John street . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
John street lane . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joppa, lower . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Joppa park . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Joppa road . . .	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Joppa saltpans . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Joppa terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's place . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's road . . .	30	...	2	12	2	2	1	3	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
Laing terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lee crescent . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Livingstone place . . .	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marionville Road . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Magdalene bridge . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryfield . . .	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Melville street . . .	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Mentone avenue . . .	10	...	...	6	...	3	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
Milton road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Moirra terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Montebello . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Morrison place . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morton street, Joppa . . .	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Morton street, south . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munro place . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niddrie road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northfield place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northfield farm cottages . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Park avenue . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkside villas . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piersfield grove . . .	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Piersfield place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piersfield terrace . . .	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Piershill . . .	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	9	...	1	...	...	2	6	...
Piershill barracks . . .	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Piershill place . . .	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	2	...
Piershill terrace . . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pipe street . . .	22	...	1	4	...	2	1	3	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	5	...
Pipe street court . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipe street lane . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitt street . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pitt street lane . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portobello road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Charlie's buildings . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Promenade . . .	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Promenade terrace, west . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Queen's Bay cottages . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's Bay crescent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ramsay lane . . .	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsay place . . .	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Restalrig avenue . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restalrig road . . .	28	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
Restalrig village . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Regent street . . .	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Robertson place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebank lane . . .	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rosebank square . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rosefield avenue . . .	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

[illegible]

